

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 16 of 1914]

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th April 1914.

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PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

List of Vernacular Newspapers and Periodicals.

[Corrected up to the 1st December 1918.]

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Bunhi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Nath Bis Borua, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 45 years.	700
2	"Kabita-Lata" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Nilkantha Barua, Brahmin	400
<i>Bengali.</i>					
3	"Aitihasiak Chitra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Nikil Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500 to 800
4	"Alaukik Bahasya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinode	700
5	"Alochana" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 47 years.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	A. Chandhuri Pratibha Devi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	...
7	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta	800
8	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Sen, Hindu, Tambuli; age 36 years.	700
9	"Aryya Gourab" (B)	Kishoreganj	Do.	Bhairab Chandra Chandhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	1,000
10	"Aryya Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 72 years.	500
11	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ditto ditto ditto	500
12	"Aryyabartta" (P)	Do.	Do.	Hemendra Prasad Ghosh	1,000
13	"Atithi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Bhabataran Das; age 23 years	200
14	"Avasar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Surendra Chandra Dutta, Hindu, Tanti; age 29 years.	1,600
15	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Sudhansu Bhushan Sen	...
16	"Ayurveda Hitaisini" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nalini Kanta Das Gupta	500
17	"Ayurveda Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Dinanath Kaviratna Sastri	...
18	"Ayurveda Prachar" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Kaviraj J. K. Ray, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	5,000
19	"Baisya Barujibi Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui; age 68 years.	500
20	"Baishnava Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
21	"Baisya Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy	...
22	"Balak" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	9,800
23	"Balyasram" (P)	Do.	Do.	Taraprasanna Ghosh Bidyabinode, Hindu; age about 36 years.	200
24	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt	700
25	"Bandana" (P)	Baidyabati	Do.	.....	.....
26	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo; age 55 years.	...
27	"Bangadarsan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Sailes Chandra Masumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	900
28	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 28 years.	1,500
29	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 56 years.	15,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
30	"Bangiya Baisya Suhrid" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Pravas Chandra Dutt Gupta, Hindu, Tamuli; age 35 years.	420
31	"Bankura Durpan" (N)	Bankura	Weekly	Rama Nath Mukherji; age 52 years	453
32	"Bani" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Ghosh; age 35 years	800
33	"Barisal Hitaishi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya; age 35 years.	625
34	"Basumati" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary; age 41 years.	19,006
35	"Bhakti" (P)	Howrah	Monthly	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 28 years	580
36	"Bharati" (P)	Calcutta	Do	Srimati Swarna Kumari Devi	12,000
37	"Bharat Chitra" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Pran Krishna Pyne	800
38	"Bharat Mahila" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutt, Brahmo; age 31 years.	450
39	"Bhisak Darpan" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bai Saheb Giris Chandra Bagchi	250
40	"Bharatbarsha" (P)	Do.	Do.	Amulya Charan Vidyabhushan and Jaladhar Sen.	1,000
41	"Bijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Amrita Lal Sarkar	300
42	"Birbhum Varta" (N)	Suri	Weekly	Devendra Nath Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 39 years.	900
43	"Birbhum Hitaishi" (N)	Bolpur	Do.	Divakara Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 43 years.	335
44	"Birbhumi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, age 32 years.	1,500
45	"Birbhum Vasi" (N)	Rampur Hat	Weekly	Nilratan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	600
46	"Brahman" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Nitya Gopal Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 46 years.	140
47	"Brahman Samaj" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi	1,000
48	"Brahma Vadi" (P)	Barisal	Do.	Monomohan Chakravarty, Brahmo; age 52 years.	635
49	"Brahma Vidya" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Bai Purna Dev Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta.	800
50	"Bratya" (P)	Jayanagar	Do.	Raicharan Sadder, Hindu, Bratya Kshatriya, Poda; age 36 years.	About 500
51	"Burdwan Sanjivani" (N)	Burdwan	Weekly	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	1,000
52	"Byabasa O Baniya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sachindra Prasad Basu	.....
	"Byabasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Haripada Banerji	.....
54	"Chabbis Pargana Varta-vaha" (N)	Bhawanipur	Weekly	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha; age 30 years.	500 to 700
55	"Charu Mihir" (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	300
56	"Chhatra Sakha" (P)	Dacca	Monthly	.....	500
57	"Chhatra Suhrid" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	400
58	"Chikita Prasas" (P)	Nadia	Do.	Dr. Hirendra Nath Halder, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000
59	"Chikita Sammilani" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kaviraj Parash Nath Sarma, Hindu, Brahmin, and Kaviraj Girijsa Bhushan Ray, Vaidya.	500
60	"Chikita Tatva Vijnan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
480	61 "Chinsura Vartavaha" (N)	Chinsura ...	Weekly	Dina Nath Mukherji ...	1,000
483	62 "Dainik Chandrika" (N)	Calcutta ...	Three issues a week.	Haridas Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	2,000
800	63 "Dacca Prakas" (N)	Dacca ...	Weekly	Mukunda Vihari Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin; age 41 years.	600
625	64 "Darsak" (N)	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
19,006	65 "Devalya" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Girija Santar Rai Chowdhuri, M.A. ...	800
580	66 "Dharma-o-Karma" (P)	Do. ...	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
12,000	67 "Dharma Tatva" (P)	Do. ...	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo ...	800
800	68 "Dharma Pracharak" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	2,000
480	69 "Diamond Harbour Hitaishi" (N)	Diamond Harbour ...	Weekly	.....	.....
280	70 "Dhruba" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	800
1,000	71 "Education Gazette" (N)	Chinsurah ...	Weekly	Mukundadeo Mukherji, M.A., B.L., Brahmin; age 55 years.	1,500
300	72 "Faridpur Hitaishini" (N)	Faridpur ...	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 75 years.	300
900	73 "Galpa Lahari" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	600
325	74 "Gandha-Vanik-Hitaishi" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Ashutosh Kunda, Hindu, Mudi by caste; age 33 years.	1,000
1,500	75 "Gaud-duta" (N)	Malda ...	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwallah ...	400
600	76 "Grihastha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	600
150	77 "Habul-Matin" (N)	Do. ...	Daily	Saiyid Jelaftuddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	600
1,000	78 "Hakim" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Masihar Rahman, Muhammadan; age 30 years.	500
625	79 "Haridas or Sri Gauranga Sevaka" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 55 years.	280
800	80 "Hindusthana" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Haridas Datta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	900
500	81 "Hindu Ranjika" (N)	Rajahahi ...	Do.	Kachimuddin Sarker, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	290
1,000	82 "Hindu Sakha" (P)	Hooghly ...	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu Brahmin.	500
700	83 "Hitavadi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Manindranath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 43 years, and 3 others.	23,000
800	84 "Hitvarta" (N)	Chittagong ...	Do.	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya.	600
12	85 "Homeopathy-Chikitsa Patra" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Dr. B. M. Dass, Christian; age 48 years.	450
500	86 "Homeopathi Prakash" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Probodh Chandra Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	1,000
400	87 "Islam-Abha" (P)	Dacca ...	Do.	Sheik Abdul Majid ...	1,000
300	88 "Islam-Rabi" (N)	Mymensingh ...	Weekly	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmed, Muslim; age about 22 years.	700
100	89 "Jagat-Jyoti" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 55 years.	700
0	90 "Jagaran" (N)	Bagerhat ...	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>						
91	"Jahannabi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrishta Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 38 years.	1,400	120
92	"Janmabhumi" (P)	Do	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 30 years.	200	121
93	"Jagohar" (N)	Jessore	Weekly	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600	122
94	"Jubak" (P)	Santipur	Monthly	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo; age 33 years.	500	123
95	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P)	Comilla	Do.	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi	1,400	124
96	"Jyoti" (N)	Chittagong	Weekly	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin; age 46 years.	2,000	125
97	"Kahini" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Amulya Charan Sen, Tanti, age 36 years.	600	126
98	"Kajer Loke" (P)	Do.	Do.	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin; age 46 years.	200	127
99	"Kalyani" (N)	Magura	Weekly	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin; age 48 years.	500	128
100	"Kanika" (P)	Murshidabad	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1200	129
101	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar; age 42 years.	800	130
102	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N)	Barisal	Weekly	Pratap Chandra Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 68 years.	500	131
103	"Kayastha Patrika" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Madhu Sudan Roy Bisharad, Hindu, Kayastha; age 66 years.	700	132
104	"Khulnavasi" (N)	Khulna	Weekly	Jatindra Nath Basu and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	500	133
105	"Kohinoor" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Muhammad Rusan Ali Choudhuri	700	134
106	"Krishak" (P)	Do.	Do.	Nikunja Behari Dutt	1,000	135
107	"Krishi-Sampad" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Nishi Kanta Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 33 years.	600	136
108	"Kushadaha" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Hindu, Brahmo; age 36 years.	500	137
109	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli; age 43 years.	400	138
110	"Mahila" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahmo; age 58 years.	200	139
111	"Mahisya-Mohila" (P)	Do.	Do.	.....	1,000	140
112	"Mahisya Samaj" (P)	Do.	Do.	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	200	141
113	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P)	Diamond Harbour	Do.	Haripada Halder, Hindu, Kaivarta; age 30 years.	200	142
114	"Mald-Samachar" (N)	Malda	Weekly	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100	143
115	"Manasi" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Subodh Chandra Dutt and others, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,000	144
116	"Manbhum" (N)	Puralia	Weekly	Bagala Charan Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years.	About 600	145
117	"Mandarmala" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 55 years.	600	146
118	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Devdas Karan, Hindu, Sadgope; age 45 years.	600	147
119	"Midnapore Hitaishi" (N)	Ditto	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha; age 36 years.	300	148

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
120	"Moslem Hitaishi" (N)	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozum-mul Haque.	6,500
121	"Muhammadi" (N)	Do. ...	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman; age 37 years; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
122	"Mukul" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarker, Brahmo; age 38 years.	1,000
123	"Murshidabad Hitaishi" (N)	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	200
124	"Namasudra Suhrid" (P)	Faridpur	Monthly	Aditya Kumar Chowdhuri, Namasudra; age 35 years.	600
125	"Nandini" (P)	Howrah ...	Do.	Ashtosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya; age 40 years.	150
126	"Natya Mandir" (P)	Calcutta ..	Do.	Amarendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 39 years.	500
127	"Natya Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Chandra Sen, Subarnabanik; age 31 years.	100
128	"Navya Banga" (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishore Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 23 years.	500
129	"Nayak" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji and Birendra Chandra Ghosh.	2,800
130	"Nava Jivani" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Rev. Lal Behari Saha, Christian; age 54 years.	300 to 300
131	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Devi Prasanna Ray Chowdhuri, Hindu, Brahmin; age 60 years.	1,000 to 1,500
132	"Nihar" (N)	Contai ...	Weekly	Madu Sudan Jana, Brahmo; age 44 years.	500
133	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town	Weekly	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 26 years.	290
134	"Pabna Hitaishi" (N)	Pabna ...	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 36 years.	650
135	"Pallichitra" (P)	Bagerhat	Monthly	Ashu Tosh Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	About 500
136	"Palli Prasun" (P)	Joynagore, 24 Parganas district.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	500
137	"Pallivashi" (N)	Kalna ...	Weekly	Sasi Bhusan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	300
138	"Pallivarta" (N)	Bongong ...	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 42 years.	500
139	"Pantha" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukherji ...	800
140	"Pataka" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Hari Charan Das ...	600
141	"Paricharak" (N)	Do. ...	Bi-weekly	Kailas Chandra Sarker; age 33 years	400
142	"Prachar" (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian; age 46 years.	1,400
143	"Praja Bandhu" (N)	Tippera ...	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kaivarta Brahmin; age 36 years; and others.	200
144	"Prajapati" (P)	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	750
145	"Prabhat" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Mitra ...	200
146	"Prabhakar" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Mohammad Aiyub Khan ...	500
147	"Prakriti" (P)	Do. ...	Do.	Devendra Nath Sen ...	1,000
148	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrokona	Fortnightly	.....	.....
149	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa ...	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Goals; age 42 years.	554

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
160	"Pratiker" (N) ...	Berhampore ...	Weekly ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin; age 56 years.	500
161	"Prativa" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Dhirendra Nath Ganguly ...	750
162	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ashutosh Mukherji ...	500
163	"Pravasi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Ramananda Chatterji, M.A. ...	5,000
164	"Priti" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Pransakar Sen, M.A. ...	300
165	"Puja" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kahirode Behari Chowdhury, B.A. ...	250
166	"Puspodyan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Bose ...	200
167	"Purdia Darpan" (N) ...	Farulia ...	Weekly ...	Amulya Batan Chatterji; age 41 years	About 700
168	"Rahasya Prakash" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik; age 32 years.	300
169	"Rangpur Darpan" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin; age 48 years.	400
160	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L.	500
161	"Ratnakar" (N) ...	Asansol ...	Weekly ...	.....	200
162	"Sadhak" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Monthly ...	Satis Chandra Viswas, Hindu, Kavi-varta; age 32 years.	300
163	"Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ...	1,500
164	"Sahitya Parishad Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan.	1,800
165	"Sahitya Sanghita" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Shyama Charan Kaviratna ...	600
166	"Sahitya Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	1,000
167	"Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath ...	700
168	"Samaj Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Adhar Chandra Das ...	450
169	"Samaj Chitra" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Roy ...	.....
170	"Samay" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jnanendra Nath Das ...	700
171	"Sammilan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Quarterly ...	Kunja Behari Das ...	200
172	"Sammilani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo, age about 40 years.	300
173	"Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Bijoy Krishore Acharya, B.A., B.L., Christian; age 45 years.	400
174	"Sandes" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo; age 45 years.	300
175	"Sanjivani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others ...	6,000
176	"Samsodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kasi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo; age 60 years.	400
177	"Santi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Atul Chandra Roy Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 35 years.	200
178	"Saji" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
179	"Saswati" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy ...	500
180	"Samar Suhrid" (P) ...	Belgaachia ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev ...	.....
181	"Sachchashi Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Dev Kavikoumari, Hindu, Kayastha; age 48 years.	400
182	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Rajani Kanta Guha, Brahmo age 48 years.	400
183	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rev. W. Carey; age 56 years	300

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
184	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	1,300
185	"Sourava", ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar ...	.....
186	"Siksha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L. ...	200
187	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey; age 56 years ...	125
188	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury; age 35 years.	1,000
189	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,500
190	"Silpa-o-Sahitya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Manmatha Nath Chakravarti ...	500
191	"Snehamayee" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	300
192	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo; age 36 years.	250
193	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav; age 30 years.	750
194	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika." (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravati, Brahmin; age 41 years.	1,700
195	"Subarna-banik" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kiran Gopal Sinha, Hindu, Subarnabanik; age 29 years.	1,000
196	"Suhrid" (N) ...	Bakarganj ...	Fortnightly ...	Rama Charan Pal, Hindu, Kayastha	150
197	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha; age 40 years.	500
198	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jotindra Mohan Gupta, B.L., Hindu, Baidya; age 36 years.	300
199	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mittra ...	900
200	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Kishori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	500
201	"Suhrit" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo; age 28 years.	300
202	"Sudhi" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Kalabaran Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha age 23 years.	500
203	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	250
204	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., Goldsmith by caste; age 40 years.	500
205	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,500
206	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others ...	300
207	"Tara" (P) ...	Do. ...	Irregular ...	Tarapada Chatterji; age 28 years ...	250
208	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., and others	500
209	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu; age about 40 years	600
210	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore ...	300
211	"Teli Bandhav" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Bahis Das Pal, Hindu, Teli; age 38 years.	1,800
212	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Sastri; age 41 years.	1,250
213	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 2,000
214	"Triveni" (P) ...	Basirhat ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti ...	100
215	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Kamaniya Kumar Singha, Brahmo; age 25 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
216	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 32 years.	160
217	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
218	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami ...	1,000 to 10,000
219	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do.	Jajneswar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 66 years.	250
220	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	100
221	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Banku Behari Dhar ...	900
222	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A. ...	650
223	"Yogi Sakha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Adhar Chandra Nath ...	750
224	"Yubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick ...	300
225	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Ranaghat ...	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 42 years.	600
226	"Vandana" (P) ...	Baidyabati ...	Monthly	.....	.....
227	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Bipin Chandra Pal and others ...	700
228	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
229	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do.	Abinas Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 36 years.	1,000
230	"Vikrampur" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 33 years.	100
231	"Vasanti" (P) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	Hara Govinda Siromani ...	.....
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
232	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
233	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	G. C. Basu ...	600
234	"Dacca College Magazine" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin.	.....
235	"Dacca Gazette" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Vaidya; age 46 years.	600
236	"Dacca Review" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	1,200
237	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Lalit Mohan Chatterji, Brahmo ...	700
238	"Loyal Citizens" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	.....	600
239	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College	.....
240	"Rangpur Dikprokash" (N) ...	Rangpur ...	Weekly	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar ...	300
241	"Sanjaya" (N) ...	Fardipur ...	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 40 years.	500
242	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Five issues in the year.	Rev. J. Watt, M.A. ...	1,200
243	"Tippera Guide" (N) ...	Somilla ...	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 48 years.	550
<i>Garo.</i>					
244	"Achikni Ribeng" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	E. G. Phillips ...	400
245	"Phring Phring" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	.....	.....

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi.</i>					
246	"Barabazar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sadananda Sukul ...	600
247	"Bharat Mitra" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	8,400
248	"Bira Bharat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobez, Hindu, Brahmin; age 30 years.	1,500
249	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P)	Ranchi ...	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian ...	450
250	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta ...	Daily	Ambica Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	900
251	"Daragar Daptar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 27 years.	800
252	"Hindi Vangabasi" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Harikisan Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 37 years.	550
253	"Jaina Sidhanta Bhaskar" (P)	Do. ...	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	500
254	"Manoranjan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	500
255	"Marwari" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	B. K. Teuriwala, Hindu, Vaisya ...	500
256	"Saraswat Hitaishi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Govinda Charya, Hindu, Brahmin; age 37 years.	1,000
257	"Sevak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Nawab Zadik Lal, Brahmin; age 30 years.	500
258	"Sudharak" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Hindu, Agarwala; age 50 years.	500
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
259	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhun, Christian; age 60 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
260	"Hablul-Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 61 years.	1,000
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
261	"Devanagar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Sarada Charan Mitra, M.A., B.L. ...	500
262	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do.	S. T. Jones ...	500
263	"Sadhu Samvad" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do.	Nilananda Chatterji, B.L.; age 36 years	350
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
264	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	Hrishikes Sastri ...	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
265	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly	Rai Yadu Nath Masumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 60 years.	940
266	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urds.</i>					
267	"Durbar Gazette" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily	Nawab Ali Muhammadan ...	1,000
268	"Hablul Matin" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do.	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ...	700
269	"Al Hilal" (N) ...	Do. ...	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalem Asad, Muhammadan; age 27 years.	1,000
270	"Negare Basim" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly	Maulvi Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. and Maulvi Abul Makarim Fasilul Wahab.	...

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers, as it stood on 1st December 1913.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
51	"Prabahini"	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Panchowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin.	...

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

The *Namai Muquddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th April laments that Turkey has up to this time failed to take advantage of the strategic position which she occupies in Europe. It believes that it would not be disadvantageous for Turkey to remove her Capital from Constantinople to some place in Asia Minor. It is, however, not anxious about Constantinople, for, in its opinion, it is a place with which the interests of many nations are intimately bound up, so that there is little danger of its soon passing into the possession of any of the Powers. In its opinion there will be sanguinary wars between the Powers over its possession.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 6th, 1914.

2. The *Namai Muquddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 6th April says that it will be to the advantage of England for her to lend a helping hand to the Moslem States in Asia who are trying to stand on their legs. In its opinion it will bring England much good in the shape of political advantages of a high order. It goes on to remark that if England does not choose this path but goes in for the partitioning of these States between herself, Russia and Germany, the frontiers of these Powers will come into close proximity to each other. England, who is already finding it a great strain on herself to maintain the superiority of her naval and military strength to the growing armaments of other nations, will then be under the necessity of still further increasing her forces, and this will add greatly to her difficulties. But if she chooses the other line of action, it will not be necessary for her to increase her forces. The Moslem Powers will then be bound by honour to help her when help is needed, and thus serve the purpose of a wholesome check on the other Powers. In support of this view the paper publishes a translation of an article from the pen of Professor Browne in the *Asiatic Review*.

NAMAI MUQUDDAS
HABUL MATIN,
April 6th, 1914.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

3. The *Dacca Praks* [Dacca] of the 22nd March writes that thefts have of late been rife in the villages of Raipara, Buramgabad, etc., in the Nawabganj thana. The local police have not as yet been able to trace the culprits in even a single such case. The chaukidars do not patrol their areas at night regularly. Let the superior officers of the police take action to put a stop to these crimes forthwith.

DACCA PRAKAS,
March 22nd, 1914.

4. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 4th April writes :—
“Misdeeds at Kalia.” Our readers are no doubt aware of the police disturbances which took place at Kalia on the 12th March last and resulted in the death of an old man named Parbati Nath Das. We have in a previous issue described how Parbati Nath's son was forced by the police to sign a statement which he had never made. The police sent up Babu Basik Lal Das Gupta, his three sons and Babu Sris Chandra Das Gupta as being implicated in the murder and strenuously opposed their release on bail, which, however, has been granted by the District Judge. We hope that, under Lord Carmichael's rule, justice will be done in the case and the real offenders punished. It would be a great scandal if an affair like this were to be hushed up, especially in an enlightened place like Kalia.

KHULNAVASI,
April 4th, 1914.

5. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th April writes :—
“Police oppression.” We understand from the *Islam Kabi* newspaper that a constable recently entered the house of a respectable gentleman of Pangail at dead of night, and going near his bedroom, began to call out his name very rudely. On the gentleman asking him

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1914.

under whose orders he was behaving himself like that, he mentioned the name of the local Daroga. The man then left the house. On the 30th March, while the gentleman was away from home, the Daroga entered his house without giving any previous intimation, took down the names of the little boys of the family, and even rudely questioned the ladies. Are these allegations true? If so, we ask the Government to take prompt steps in the matter.

SAMAY,
April 10th, 1914.

6. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 10th April thanks Government for not pressing the case against Nirmal Kanta any further. Government should now try to get back the rewards it gave to the men who were supposed to have helped in Nirmal's arrest. At least, the money should be got back from those policemen who were rewarded in this connection. Otherwise, people will think that Government still believe in Nirmal Kanta's guilt.

BASUMATI,
April 11th, 1914.

7. Referring to His Excellency the Governor's remarks about the Indian police, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes:—

The Police.

It would be a travesty of truth to deny that the police have improved much of late. We hope that if the Government keeps a stricter control over the police they will become still better. We ask Lord Carmichael to think why the public, not thieves, murderers and old offenders, but respectable gentlemen, hate the police and shun them. There must be some strong reason for this dislike. We do not mean to say that every Daroga or constable is a bad man, for we know that there are Darogas who have earned the respect and esteem of the public. But their number is very small. The general class of police officers oppress the people and earn the good graces of their superior officers by making profound salaams and getting up false reports. Unless, therefore, the whole department is thoroughly reformed, there can be no hope for any improvement there.

His Excellency also spoke of the dangers to which Criminal Investigation Department officers are now-a-days exposed while doing their duty. Like His Excellency we sincerely deplore the assassinations of able police officers which have taken place during the last few years. We will not now dwell upon the work of Criminal Investigation Department officers, and we shall be very happy if they can rid the country of anarchism, for assassinations will never do any good to the country but will rather harm it in many ways. But while trying to run anarchists to earth, they must take care not to harass and oppress innocent persons. Lord Carmichael remarks that His Excellency is convinced that the inexperienced young men who are engaged in the anarchist propaganda are really mere tools in the hands of others, and His Excellency also says: "It is the duty of the Government, if it be convinced that there is danger, to take such steps as it deems necessary." This savours something of a threat. It is of course the Government's duty to punish the wicked. But we request Lord Carmichael to see that innocent persons are not punished by mistake.

SURAJ,
Mar. 30th, 1914.

8. Dr. Susil Chandra Acharyya of Satheria, Pabna, sends to the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 30th March a report of a public

"A meeting convened by the police."

meeting convened by the Superintendent of Police, Pabna, to consider the means of protecting villagers

against the raids of dacoits. It was decided at the meeting that every village should have a sort of Defence Committee. The writer fully approves of this and says that since it is impossible for a handful of policemen to protect the lives and properties of such a vast population, the people ought to learn how to defend themselves. The way in which police officers now mix with the people has disabused the public mind of the notions it so long had about the police, and the people will, the writer hopes, now help the police in every way.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

NAYAK,
April 9th, 1914.

9. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th April refers to the recent case

"A letter bomb: accused acquitted."

against Hari Charan Mandal who was charged with being in possession of a letter bomb. Mr. Swinhoe acquitted the accused, and in his

judgment made remarks which are calculated to strengthen the popular distrust and hatred of the Detective Department. To quote his own words:—

"The evidence against the accused is extremely suspicious. Radha Nath had ample opportunity to place the explosives in the room the evening before, and it is not at all improbable that he did so. The Public Prosecutor says that on the evidence he is unable to ask for a committal. I am of opinion that he is correct. The accused will be discharged."

Comment on the above is needless.

10. Referring to the acquittal of the accused person in the above case, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th April writes:—

"Police Informers. An innocent person locked up in *hajut* on the report of an informer"

It is a great pity that an innocent student should have to remain in *hajut* for more than a month. This shows how police informers are putting innocent men to trouble by secretly placing revolvers, bombs and explosives in their houses, and how the police, relying on the reports of these informers, search the houses of respectable gentlemen, arrest them, detain them in *hajut*, prosecute them in law-courts and thus ruin them entirely. These informers also make the Government unpopular by their acts. So long as this mischief is not removed the country will not know peace, and false political cases will not cease to be instituted.

11. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:—

"Repressive administration."

Lately one Abdulla was sentenced by the District Magistrate of Allahabad to rigorous imprisonment for two years, with three months' solitary confinement thrown in, for having hurled a brickbat at Mr. Norton, Joint Magistrate of that place, while being tried in the Court of the latter. Abdulla's offence was a grave one, but, nevertheless, the punishment has been unduly severe. Certainly, the term of solitary confinement might well have not been awarded.

12. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th April refers to the case of one

A Sahab accused.

Heath who was lately charged before the District Magistrate of Lahore with having murdered a Moslem servant of his and was subsequently committed by that officer to the Sessions on charges of wilfully causing grievous hurt and of wilfully causing simple hurt. The Sessions Judge has sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine, which, if not paid, will involve another month's imprisonment. Public opinion will hold this sentence utterly inadequate and will expect the Local Government to look into the papers of this case carefully for further action.

(c)—Jails.

13. Writing on the last Jail Administration Report, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 9th April suggests that the

"Bengal jails."

sanitary and dietary arrangements in jails stand in need of improvement. The paper is of opinion that better food, less rigorous labour and better housing are sure to reduce the prevailing high death-rate in jails.

(d)—Education.

14. A correspondent of the *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 20th February

"Is this man the Head-master of a school?"

makes the following allegations against the Head-master of the Bhanga High School:—

(1) A boy of the 2nd class, not satisfied with the way in which the Assistant Head-master (who happens to be the brother of the Head-master's mother), taught his classes, used often to pester him with questions. The Head-master, in consequence, expelled him from the school without assigning any reasons to his guardian.

(2) The students dare not, for fear of similar expulsion, say plainly that they are dissatisfied with the manner in which the Head-master teaches English.

(3) A public meeting was held some time ago to discuss the Head-master's doings. The Head-master brought up a gang of *lathis* into the meeting whereupon the police broke it up as likely to endanger public peace.

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1914.

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

BANGAVASI,
April 11th, 1914.

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1914.

SANJAY,
Feb. 20th, 1914.

(4) Against the regulations he admitted into the 4th class of the High School a boy who had been plucked in the A Standard Upper Primary Examination.

(5) As a Brahmo, who was employed at the Dacca Tannery, he had striven on first coming at Bhanga, to stop the *Saraswati Puja* celebration in the school by his school-boys.

(6) He is the author of a Bengali history in which occur statements to the effect that Hindus were great beef-eaters in the past, that caste-oppression used to be rife in Bengal in pre-Buddhist days, etc.

(7) He has also prepared a Bengali grammar which is full of mistakes.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Mar. 17th, 1914.

15. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 17th March is greatly concerned to hear that the educational system of this country will be placed on a vernacular basis. The paper will welcome any encouragement that may be given to vernacular education but cannot by any means reconcile itself to the idea of depriving the young men of India of English education, because without a knowledge of the English language, they will never be able to learn the literature, sciences and arts of the West which are so necessary to modern education.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Mar. 23rd, 1914.

16. Referring to the proposal to establish a Sanskrit Tol at Sylhet, the *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 23rd March takes exception to the absence of any provision for teaching English in the institution, because Sanskrit education can never be perfect according to modern requirements without a knowledge of the English language. The fact that a man who is ignorant of the English language suffers much inconvenience and sometimes humiliation, leads the paper to think that it would be a real evil if English were to be left out of the curriculum of the proposed Tol.

CHARTER MIRROR,
Mar. 31st, 1914.

17. The *Charu Mimir* [Mymensingh] of the 31st March writes thus with reference to Sir A. T. Mukherji's services as Vice-Chancellor of the University:—

"Sir A. T. Mukherji as Vice-Chancellor of the University. During his 8 years' office he inaugurated a series of beneficial measures and displayed an ability and intelligence such as are unique in the history of the Calcutta University. Sir Ashutosh is really an extraordinary man, and his name will be associated with the University for all time. The youths of Bengal will reap the benefit of his various schemes of improvement in the near future. And the people of Bengal generally will recall the various services he did to his country during a most critical period of its history. Sir B. Fuller was at that time Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal. He was not very well disposed towards certain High Schools, which he held to be centres of unrest. He wanted for this reason to disaffiliate them. In particular, he was specially angry with two Serajganj schools. But Sir Ashutosh stood in his way, and Sir Bampfylde, baffled, resigned his office. Had anybody else been Vice-Chancellor at the time, a good many High Schools in Bengal would have been abolished then. As it was, it was Sir Ashutosh who saved them. We recall this with gratitude.

As regards his Convocation address, we trust his explanation of the increased percentage of successes at the recent University examinations will be accepted as sound. The public will also be curious to know in detail in what respects Government has interfered unnecessarily with the independence of the University, as Sir Ashutosh has hinted in his speech. The concluding part of his address shows a depth of patriotic feeling which is really moving. He is one of the greatest of Bengalis, and he has inaugurated a new chapter in the educational history of his country. People wanted him to continue in office yet longer. It is to be hoped that Dr. Sarvadhikari will follow in his footsteps.

DIPRAKAS,
Apr. 5th, 1914.

18. The *Dikprakas* [Kakina] of the 5th April has the following appreciation of Sir A. T. Mukherji as Vice-Chancellor of the University:—

"Resignation of the Vice-Chancellorship by Sir Ashutosh." During his 8 years of office he effected improvements in the University which have utterly revolutionised it—indeed not all his predecessors combined had effected as many improvements as he did. It is to Sir Ashutosh that we owe it that in some respects the Calcutta

University may now aptly bear comparison with the best European Universities. Sir Ashutosh has introduced improved courses of study, thereby discouraging cram. He has encouraged the study of Bengali literature and the growth of a spirit of research among our graduates. He has fearlessly denounced undue interference by Government in the details of University management.

19. A correspondent of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th April dismisses, as a piece of official formality, the eulogistic message from the Viceroy read out at the recent Convocation praising Sir Ashutosh

Sir A. T. Mukherji and the Viceroy.

Mukherji. Indeed, there was one passage in it to the effect that Sir Ashutosh had made the University his own, which may very well be given a highly uncomplimentary interpretation. Whether it was meant in a good sense or in a bad depends on who drafted the message. There would be no mystery about the meaning intended, for instance, if one knew that it was Mr. Sharp or Mr. James who wrote it out.

20. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th April refers to the eulogium paid to Sir Ashutosh Mukherji by His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of

"Farewell speech."

Bengal on the occasion of the last Convocation of the Calcutta University and says:—

This just praise of Sir Ashutosh's merits fills the heart of every Bengali with pride. He has made a name for himself all over the world, and though he is a through-going "Native" in dress, habits and manners, we do not know whether there is any European with his vaunted western education who can claim to be his equal in attainments and abilities.

21. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April has an article on Madrasa Reform which may be thus summarized:—

"Madrasa Reform."

(1) A progress book should be maintained to show the progress made in teaching each book in each class from month to month. At present teachers often while away the first 8 or 9 months and then during the last few months of the year, hurriedly go through 8 or 10 pages of a book per hour to make up for lost time.

(2) The existing system of wholesale promotion of boys from one class to another should cease.

(3) Instruction in Bengali should be imparted in some of the Junior Classes, at least up to the Upper Primary course.

(4) English should be made a compulsory subject. When passing the Jamat, students should possess knowledge of English equal to the Matriculation standard, so that they can get direct admittance to the college.

(5) The existing difficult books on Arabic grammar in the lower classes of the Junior and Senior courses should be replaced by easier books, giving the simple rules of grammar in easy language.

(6) The number of books on modern Arabic literature published in Egypt and at Beirut as well as

(7) the number of books on Arabic history must be increased.

(8) The old books on logic must be replaced by a course of modern science.

(9) Urdu and Arabic books which justify Islam against doubts cast on it by modern science should form a part of the course.

(10) Translation and composition in Arabic should be taught as in the case of English in High Schools.

(11) There should be a reading-room and a debating club attached to each senior Madrasa.

(12) The Title classes should be converted into research classes.

(13) Simple books on hygiene should be introduced and students in the Arabic Department should be encouraged to take physical exercise.

(14) The entire Koran, with the necessary *Hadis*, should be a compulsory subject of study in the Madrasas.

22. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes that in the Burdwan district Moslems constitute 24 per cent. of the entire population. There were 2 Moslems among the 9 Sub-Inspectors of Schools in this district. One of them recently resigned,

"A Burdwan complaint."

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
April 9th, 1914.

BASUMATI,
April 11th, 1914.

MOHAMMADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

MOHAMMADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

and it is said that his successor will be a Hindu because a qualified Moslem is not forthcoming. Now, no notice was issued calling for applications from Moslems, and Nalini Babu, the Additional Inspector of Schools for Burdwan is a Moslem-hater, who will probably try to get the post for a relative of his Babu Khirode Lal Banerji, now officiating sub-inspector of schools at Kalna. It is Babu Pulin Behary Bose, head clerk of the Inspector's office at Chinsura, who is responsible for this. He it is who must have persuaded the Inspector that there was no Moslem applicant qualified to hold the office. It is incredible that a Moslem who has passed the I. A. cannot be found for the post, for that is the qualification required.

MOHAMMADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

23. A correspondent of the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes that, under a circular issued in 1897, 5 per cent. of the total number of students in a school may be free students. And a later circular issued with the object of encouraging Moslem education, permitted free Moslem students up to a limit of 8 per cent. of the school population. Now the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Madaripur, has recently ruled that Moslems are not included in the 5 per cent. free students allowed by the previous circular. How does he know that Moslems are excluded from the general free-studentships? This is serious injustice to the Moslem community.

MOHAMMADI,
April 10th, 1914.

24. In an article under the heading "The Budget debate," the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April observes that the Government's indifference to Muhammadan education has become unbearable for Mussalmans. Their leading men, even the most sober of them, such as Nawab Nawab Ali Chaudhuri and others, have grown impatient. Will the Government, asks the paper, still continue to ask the Mussalmans to live on big promises and not care to fulfil any of them?

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:—
Recently Nawab Sir Salimulla of Dacca asked the Government to rule that Moslem Matriculates might be admitted into the Calcutta Medical College on the same terms as Hindu graduates. It is, of course, a desirable thing that more Moslems should study medicine than now, but it must be recognized that Moslems neglected English education for a long time and cannot be expected quickly to make up for their lost time. They cannot justly expect, by official favour to enjoy a status which Hindus have attained by years of effort. It is wrong for Moslems to claim advantages which the Hindus enjoy only as the result of their fitness. Let them also acquire fitness and then they will also enjoy those advantages.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 9th, 1914.

26. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 9th April writes that if Government is going to establish a School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta, it should be prepared to spend money freely in equipping, staffing and maintaining it. It is no use making a grudging outlay on building work and then appealing to the public for funds for equipment. And as regards the selection of the staff, Colonel Rogers should be allowed a free hand. Since he is the life and soul of the institution he should be allowed to choose his assistants. Sir C. P. Lukis should not thrust on him officers of the Indian Medical Service selected by himself. Colonel Rogers is really a man worthy of undertaking single handed work like the organization of this school. He is a modest, scholarly man, devoid of all colour prejudice. His only fault is that he is not sufficiently self-assertive. We are confident that he will choose as his helpers some intelligent Bengali students.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Mar. 22nd, 1914.

27. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 22nd March reports that cholera has of late been raging in the villages of Uchitpara, Lakshibaradi, etc., in the Rugganj thana. Already some 65 deaths have occurred. Qualified medical men should be promptly sent down to the afflicted villages.

28. The *Tippura Hitaishini* [Comilla] of the 1st April has the following:—

TIPPURA HITASHINI.
April 1st, 1914.

"Powers of District Boards." It is a matter for regret that in spite of the Government asking District Boards to spend, each of them, Rs. 5,000 annually on improving the water-supply of villages, and in spite of the wide powers for spending money with which the Boards have been vested, very little money has so far been spent on providing village people with good drinking water. This circumstance has, we find, been noticed by the Government who have expressed their dissatisfaction at it. We ask the Government to enquire into the state of things which obtains in District Boards and to enhance the powers of these bodies in a really practical way.

29. The *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes in emphatic condemnation of the apathy displayed by District Boards in Bengal last year in the matter of spending money on drainage and other sanitary improvements. For lack of drainage and other sanitary works, the public health is indeed seriously suffering. In some places the population is actually dwindling. Yet the District Boards are more keen on constructing branch railway lines than on supplying these necessities. This discloses our utter incapacity for public duties, and our lack of patriotism.

MUHAMMADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

"Fatal neglect." Bengal are finding themselves in the grip of an acute scarcity of pure drinking water. The problem will not be solved until the high officers of Government, by personal inspection, get an idea of the amount of suffering caused. Is it not possible for Lord Carmichael to leave his cool retreat at Darjeeling to undertake a tour of the villages to acquire this personal knowledge?

30. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes that with the advent of the summer months, the villages in Bengal are finding themselves in the grip of an acute scarcity of pure drinking water. The problem will not be solved until the high officers of Government, by personal inspection, get an idea of the amount of suffering caused. Is it not possible for Lord Carmichael to leave his cool retreat at Darjeeling to undertake a tour of the villages to acquire this personal knowledge?

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

"Water-scarcity." Bengal are finding themselves in the grip of an acute scarcity of pure drinking water. The problem will not be solved until the high officers of Government, by personal inspection, get an idea of the amount of suffering caused. Is it not possible for Lord Carmichael to leave his cool retreat at Darjeeling to undertake a tour of the villages to acquire this personal knowledge?

31. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes that in connection with the impending establishment of a union committee at Munshiganj, a complaint has been received that a trenching ground is about to be started in a particular part of the village where it will constitute a serious menace to the public health. Within 200 yards of it, there are human habitations. Let Government inquire into the matter through a trusted officer, without relying on the views expressed by local ignorant sycophants.

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

"A complaint." Bengal are finding themselves in the grip of an acute scarcity of pure drinking water. The problem will not be solved until the high officers of Government, by personal inspection, get an idea of the amount of suffering caused. Is it not possible for Lord Carmichael to leave his cool retreat at Darjeeling to undertake a tour of the villages to acquire this personal knowledge?

32. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April hopes that the Government of Bihar and Orissa will accede to the petition submitted to it by certain Hindus of Puri protesting against cow-slaughter being permitted in that town.

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

33. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th April is deeply incensed at the conduct of certain Municipal Commissioners in reviving the project of a park in Calcutta for purdah ladies. None with any Hindu blood in his veins can support this project which will ultimately ruin Hindus. It is a most serious matter. It is calculated to interfere with the dignity of Hindu family life and encourage a spirit of freedom bordering on license among the Hindu womenfolk. It constitutes, therefore, a violation of the principle of religious non-interference to which Government is committed. The Hindu household in Calcutta is threatened with a dire revolution. If that is to be averted, let the citizens at once take steps to raise a strong agitation against it, appealing, if necessary, to Lord Carmichael himself.

BANGAVASI,
April 11th, 1914.

34. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th April prays that vaccination should be optional. It has raised objections to it, religious and otherwise. It does not also believe in its efficacy.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 11th, 1914.

Vaccination should be made optional.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

35. Asutosh Jana of Birulia writes in the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April protesting against the action of the Midnapore settlement authorities in giving to *bhagchasis* the

HITAVADI,
April 10th 1914

"The Midnapore Settlement."

status of raiyats. The Rent Commissioners decided that *bhagchasis* were not rayats and Act VIII of 1885 also does not describe them as such. Mr. Justice Rampini's well-known work on the Tenancy Act distinctly asserts that *bhagchasis* have no right to the land, save a claim to a specified share of its outturn in crops. Similarly, the Rent Commissioners clearly expressed their view that a raiyat cultivating his holding on the *bhagchasi* system was to be held a raiyat and not a tenure-holder. Their idea was that a raiyat was one who grew crops on his own responsibility and under his own supervision. A *bhagchasi* does neither. When the harvest has been reaped, he carries it to the house of the raiyat and not to his own house. He is in fact an agricultural labourer, who works under the supervision of the raiyat. Before the Bengal Tenancy Act was introduced into Council, the Government of India addressed the India Office definitely recommending that *bhagchasis* be accorded no rights to the land which they cultivated on the *bhagchasi* system.

MUHAMMADI,
April 10th, 1914. "

36. Referring to the Annual Report on Survey and Settlement operations in Bengal for the year ending the 30th September 1913, the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April observes:—

The picture, given in this Report, of the condition of the raiyat under his zamindar's oppression will shock everyone who has no idea of the *sulm* which is committed on the helpless raiyat by his powerful landlord. We have visited several places *incognito* and have made personal enquiries which have convinced us as to the kind of oppression which zamindars commit upon their tenants. We have been to places where British rule has given place to the rule of the local zamindars and their armed retainers. Some time ago a high placed detective officer visited such a place and mentioned the matter in his report to the higher authorities. What with illegal cesses and what with enhanced rents zamindars make the lives of their tenants quite miserable. Besides, as the Government Report referred to before says, illegal confinements and other corporal punishments are often resorted to in order to crush refractory tenants. These zamindars take good care to keep themselves in the good graces of the Magistrates of their districts who cannot see through their cunning. And as the police also are own over by them, the real condition of the raiyats seldom comes to the knowledge of the Government. The zamindar's naib and the police Daroga often co-operate with each other, and we know of a zamindar who, with the help of the police, got his tenants to execute *kabuliyats* agreeing to pay him enhanced rents. If the raiyats complain to the District Magistrate against all this oppression, he deposes the local police to enquire into the matter, and his decision is based on their report. As for newspapers, the fear of prosecution under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code prevents them from publishing accounts of this oppression. We doubt whether any amendment of the Civil Procedure Code or the Tenancy Act will do any real good to the raiyat unless something is done to put a stop to illegal cesses, unlawful confinement, enhancement of rents, etc. In fact, if it is the desire of the Government to save agriculturists of Bengal, it will have to adopt for the purpose even more vigorous measures than what are being adopted against anarchism. We should suggest that a special branch of the detective police should be constituted to enquire into the doings of the zamindars, and in every case of *sulm* the zamindar concerned should be prosecuted by the Government. It is by this means alone, and not by the writing and publication of lengthy reports on Survey and Settlement operations, that the poor raiyats can be saved.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

37. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April publishes a letter complaining that the trains on the Howrah-Amta Light Railway are usually very unpunctual and overcrowded. On Saturday afternoons, in addition to the 3 existing trains for Amta, a fourth should be added. The carriages are very insufficiently lighted at night and the seats are infested with bugs.

38. One Kartik Chandra Bera, Head Pandit, writes to the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April calling for the early re-excavation of the Dania Khal and another adjacent channels. Unless this work is undertaken promptly, agricultural operations would be at a standstill in the Aranganagar Pargana (in the Mahisadal Raj state in Midnapore) and the local population who were hard stricken by the floods last year would suffer grievously this year also. The correspondent also hopes that Government would take steps to demolish the dam which has been built across the khal at the point where it touches Sujamutha. This is necessary in the interest of the local boat-borne trade.

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

(h)—General.

39. The *Dacca Prakash* [Dacca] of the 17th March writes:—

“Rulers and the ruled.” Lord Carmichael has learnt Bengali and can now deliver speeches in that language. This has made His Excellency very popular. In Madras also Lord Pentland has won the heart of the public by the way in which His Excellency mixes with the people. He recently invited the non-official members of the Legislative Council to the Government House and those of them who were orthodox Hindus were provided with food cooked by a Brahmin. Government has instructed all officials to mix with the people on friendly terms, and the examples of Lord Carmichael and Lord Pentland will do much to establish cordial relations between the people and their rulers.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Mar. 17th, 1914.

40. In connexion with the recent demolition of certain mosques involved in the extension of the Kidderpur Docks, the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April writes:—

“Preservation of mosques.” The Moslems of Calcutta have directly approached Lord Carmichael on the question of the preservation of their mosques and grave-yards in the suburbs. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will accede to their prayer and prevent what would otherwise be a grave scandal.

MOHAMMADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

41. Dewan Shah Muhammad Abu Yusuf writes to the *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 3rd April strongly deprecating the recent transfer of 145 mauzas on the banks of the Meghna from the Dacca to the Tippera district. These villages were very close to Munshiganj, whereas the headquarters of Tippera is some 60 miles away from them. Litigation will, therefore, be more expensive in the future than in the past to the people of these villages. And further the raiyats here are in close pecuniary and other business relations with the people of Munshiganj and so would keenly feel the sundering of those ties which their transfer to Tipperah would involve.

MOHAMMADI,
April 3rd, 1914.

42. Referring to His Excellency the Governor's remarks on anarchism, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 6th April writes:—

His Excellency Lord Carmichael on anarchism.

So at last Lord Carmichael has opened his mind. And we are deeply thankful to His Excellency for this. We have had quite enough of hyperbole, and this plain-speaking is, therefore, very welcome to us. Lord Carmichael's speech has given us to understand that he does not wish us to criticise the acts of the Government, that he has deep regard for the police, and that if the ordinary law of the land fails to drive out anarchism from the country, he is prepared to have recourse to short shrifts. Well said. We wish Lord Carmichael all prosperity. He has relieved our mind of a great suspense by his plain-speaking. We have now understood what we ought to do. We may, however, tell His Excellency that the reports which he gets from the police are not always true. If the real truth is to be obtained, those who are not Government servants but are all the same well acquainted with everything ought to be consulted. Ever since the beginning of their rule in this country the English have never done anything by hearing only one side of a question. If a departure is made from this practice now, it is the Government who will suffer thereby. Personally speaking, we have decided not to talk of politics any more. Since our advice is not palatable to you we need not thrust it upon you. The Empire is yours, and you are free to do what you like to preserve

NAYAK,
April 6th, 1914.

it. We had better shut our lips. But one thing that puzzles us is, how, if the ordinary law is of no help to you, are you to catch the bomb-wallahs? We cannot say that Lord Carmichael's idea about their existence is quite wrong. But Surendra or Bhupendra or anybody else will not be able to root out the poison of anarchism by their speeches, for our leaders have absolutely no influence over the bomb-wallahs who have very little to do with members of Legislative Councils. Hence, it is needless to say that even if our "Babus" act according to Lord Carmichael's advice, they will not be able to do any good to the community.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 9th, 1914.

43. While heartily supporting His Excellency Lord Carmichael's remarks on anarchism in Bengal, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 8th April doubts whether, how-

ever rigorous may be the methods which Government may take to stamp the mischief out, it will be actually stamped out so long as public opinion will not be wholly in favour of the Government—a contingent not likely to happen at any near future. The thoughtless young men who are engaged in the anarchist propaganda are tools in the hands of some cunning persons who taint their minds and goad them into the path of sin, while themselves remaining safe in the background. The paper knows that if public opinion be unanimously and strongly against anarchism, it is sure to be driven out of the country. It, therefore, asks the Bengali public to follow Lord Carmichael's advice and thus save their province from utter ruin.

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

44. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April, referring to Lord Carmichael's recent eulogy on the Bengal Police in the Legislative Council, writes:—

"The Administration of Bengal." Individual exceptions apart, the public are still ignorant of any general improvement in the police force, save in the matter of the raising of their salaries. Crimes still go undetected, corruption is still rife, and oppression upon the innocent still occurs. The police are much what they were, only they now cost the tax-payer much more than they did in the past.

As for the anarchist crimes, it is no doubt necessary to suppress them, but we doubt how far the co-operation of the members of the Legislative Council can be useful to that end.

As for the "doles" of the Government of India, we urge that Local Government should soon spend them; else, if the money granted one year is left unspent, the Government of India may next year hesitate to make a fresh grant. Of course, care would be still necessary to see that there is no waste or extravagance in the spending of them. We are against this system of "doles" and are glad to note that public opinion is declaring itself in favour of the financial independence of the Provinces.

NAYAK,
April 9th, 1914.

45. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th April is glad at the decision of Sir Charles Bayley that the wearing of Hindusthani shoes may be permitted in courts and other public

places. Henceforth Beharis must consult the likings of each individual civilian as to which form of shoes, European or Hindusthani, he would prefer to see used in his court or office. The fact is, all the old ways are departing, and the Hindusthani shoe must also disappear with them. A European costume is, after all, most to be preferred, for our rulers are Europeans.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
April 9th, 1914.

46. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 9th April says that it cannot appreciate the attitude which the Government has taken regarding the shoe question. It asks the Beharis not to sit idle but agitate against it.

HITAVADI,
April 10th, 1914.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April, referring to the recent investiture of Mr. D. H. Wares with the Kaiser-i-Hind medal, praises Mr. Wares as a civilian who,

during the late floods in Burdwan, displayed a sympathy and an activity in relieving suffering such as are rare in present-day civilians. His labours for the safety of the people in his charge were unwearied; he worked without even food and sleep for hours. All honour to Government for recognizing his merit. It is hoped the example set by Mr. Wares will not be lost on his brother civilians.

48. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th April remarks that it has been very wise of the Government to have withdrawn the case against Nirmal Kanta Ray. Though the trial has not altogether established the innocence of the accused, yet it has proved that there was not sufficient evidence forthcoming to convict him.

The paper next goes on to say that the distribution of rewards to the so-called captors hampered the court a good deal. It also remarks that if Nirmal Kanta Ray had explained how he came to be at the place where he was caught, it would have gone a great way to convince the public of his innocence.

49. The Press Act, writes the *Muhammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April has practically deprived the Indian Press of its freedom. If, again, the proposed Law of Contempt of Court be passed, it will be unsafe for a newspaper even to publish the proceedings of an undertrial case. We think that the existing law is quite sufficient and fail to make out why Government is anxious to amend it. We have nothing to say against the proposed Sub-section (A) of Section 288 of the Indian Penal Code, but we must protest against Sub-section (B), for it is going to make any criticism of the conduct of the lawyers engaged in a case liable to punishment. We also object to the Government being vested with the power of sanctioning the starting of prosecution under the new law, for such sanctions should be for the High Court to give.

50. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th April, referring to a recent meeting of the Sanitary Association of Bombay, remarks that western methods of treating diseases are not suited to the Indian constitution. On the other hand, the Ayurvedic system is supremely suited to it, so that this system may be expected to be efficacious for the cure of such diseases as malaria. As to whether the Ayurvedic system is or is not scientific, Government is not entitled to say anything, for it has so far taken no steps to investigate the point.

It is a pity that the Ayurvedic system is to be wholly boycotted from the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines. It is to be managed wholly by Europeans—even Indians trained in the western system of medicine are apparently to have no place here. It cannot, therefore, be expected to do much good to the country.

There is also the question of the prevention of adulteration of food-stuffs. People are anxious to see this problem tackled successfully by Government, for on its solution unquestionably depends the ultimate salvation of the country from the standpoint of public health.

51. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes:—
Various questions have been discussed in the Budget debate, but education was, as has always been the case, given a greater prominence than sanitation. We do not mean to say that the latter question is never discussed in the Legislative Council, but non-official members appear to care more for education than for sanitation. We, however, think just otherwise. In fact, education cannot be possible without a sound health. And how can the youths of a country, with an enormously high death-rate as ours, be expected to be properly educated? Our young men grow old before their time, for disease and poverty wear out their bodies. We, therefore, heartily support the observations made by the Maharaja of Nashipur regarding the proper drainage of municipal towns. Our District Boards spend most of their money on roads and bridges. Unless the Government direct them to allot a certain portion of their income on sanitation, nothing, we fear, will come out in the matter.

52. The *Banyavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes that, in connection with the approaching destruction of Noakhali town, three places have been recommended by Sir W. Duke for the new district head-quarters—Laksham, Feni and Chaumohani. Local public opinion would choose either Feni or Chaumohani. There is no liking for Laksham. Again, the Divisional Commissioner of Chittagong has recommended Chandpur for the new sadar town. People would not like this

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
April 10th, 1914.

MUHAMMADI,
April 10th, 1914.

BANGAVASI,
April 11th, 1914.

BASUMATI,
April 11th, 1914.

BANYAVASI,
April 11th, 1914.

at all, for Chandpur is liable to exactly the same risks of erosion as Noakhali town. They would much prefer Feni. Let Government, before deciding the question, take all these points into consideration.

BASUMATI,
April 11th, 1914.

53. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th April says that the presence of a large number of counterfeit rupees in the market is causing much trouble and loss to the public,

Counterfeit coins.

especially to poor and ignorant villagers. The paper is of opinion that since the real rupee coined by the Government contains a large quantity of base metal, it ought to make arrangements for the changing of bad rupees at every village Post Office. Village people do not care much for currency notes as they are liable to be destroyed by worms. They keep their saving all in rupees. Hence, says the paper, when they happen to find any bad ones, they are put to very great inconvenience and loss.

The paper cannot make anything of the Currency Commissioners' recommendation of a gold currency for India. Gold coins were current in India in the old times, and the paper is of opinion that the presence of gold sovereigns, half-sovereigns and quarter-sovereigns will act as a check on counterfeit rupees. Besides, the difficulty of counterfeiting gold coins will prevent their being counterfeited. And as a gold currency like this will not be quite convenient to the poorer classes, the journal would have the silver eight-anna piece and the nickel anna to remain. But the rupee should go. The paper also considers the Government's arguments against a gold currency for India as an admission of India's poverty.

DAINIK BHARAT MITRA,
April 12th, 1914.

54. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th April remarks that the reforms which Lord Crewe proposes to introduce for improving the constitution of his Council will be of no use in furthering the cause of progress but will rather hamper it. It will, moreover, be an additional burden on the Indian tax-payer.

Reform of Lord Crewe's Council.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Mar. 10th, 1914.

55. The *Dacca Gazette* [Dacca] of the 10th March describes a system of village self-government in Bengal which existed in the past. It used to be called Bar Sena, being

Bar Sena.

a committee composed of one representative of each caste living in the village. This committee used to decide all charges of theft, perjury, forgery and also offences against morals, brought against individual villagers, and to enforce the punishments they awarded by a system of entire social ostracism. While this system existed village people were morally much better than now and crimes like false swearing, etc., were exceedingly rare. Can nothing now be done to revive the Bar Sena?

AL-HILAL,
Apr. 1 8th, 1914.

56. *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 8th April publishes a letter from Muhammad Hussain, head clerk to the Engineer, Bombay, in the course of which the writer expresses his

Sympathy with *Al-Hilal*.

sympathies with *Al-Hilal* and its aims and methods. He is anxious for the continuance of the paper, and in response to the appeal of the paper to its readers to get new subscribers for it to ensure its continuance and permanence, he has sent in the names of ten new subscribers. He says, by the grace of God, I am ready to spend everything for the sake of *Al-Hilal*.

AL-HILAL,
April 8th, 1914.

57. In the course of an article entitled, "The question of the permanence and reform of Nudwa" (an educational institution in Lucknow) published in *Al Hilal* [Calcutta] of the

The Editor of *Al-Hilal*, a lover of truth.

8th April, the Editor of the paper thus speaks of himself:—For my love for truth I am surrounded by enemies. My enemies, who have in their hands the instrument of law, have such power that they can put me into prison cells or send me to the gallows. In spite of all this no other

man has, during this half a century, been seen granted by God the gift to freely and fearlessly speak out his mind. My powerful enemies have failed to control me and God has given me leave to do my work.

58. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th April publishes a letter from the *Dacca Prakash* complaining how in connection with the question of the readmission into caste of

"A grave allegation."

an England—returned son of Babu Taraknath Ray of Bhagyakul, great party-feeling is raging in that village and how in connection with this dispute, Babu Apurba Krishna Rai Chaudhuri, another zamindar of Bhagyakul, is using force upon some poor local Brahmins to side with his view of the dispute. In one case he sent Punjabi durwans to bring up one such Brahmin under arrest before him, but the police interfered to protect him. The paper appeals to the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur to let the truth out in the matter and undertakes to look into the matter personally on the spot and publish the result of his enquiries.

Nirmal Kanta's discharge by the High Court.

59. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 9th April has the following:—

There is a saying, "If God saves one, who can kill him?" The case of Nirmal Kanta adds force to this proverb. How could anyone hit him when God is determined to save? Let no one henceforward disbelieve the story of Prahlad's life. It was because Prahlad was under God's protection that he did not die even when he was trampled on by an elephant, or when he was hurled down from a precipice. It was because God has come to Nirmal Kanta's rescue that Mr. Norton ranged himself in his defence and the Goddess of Learning Herself spoke, as it were, through Mr. Norton's lips, so that, by the grace of God, Nirmal Kanta was saved.

And we must praise the British Government too. This grace and mercy, could it have been possible under any other Government than the British? The way in which, after conducting the prosecution twice, Government declined to proceed further with the case, asking that Nirmal Kanta might be discharged—such grace was possible only under the British Government. It was the same divine impulse which got hold of Mr. Norton in order that Nirmal Kanta might be saved that actuated the Secretary of State in England to show his wisdom by so acting that the glory of the British race has been enhanced thereby. There are many people in Bengal who are cordially wishing well of the British Government to-day for this release of Nirmal Kanta.

And we also now realize how God humiliates the proud. Has not the pride of those been humbled who, taking Nirmal Kanta to be the murderer, were chuckling in glee, who had vowed that they would see him hanged? Inspector Nripendranath Ghose was a popular and *subberdast* police officer. In the quarter of Calcutta in which he was murdered, he was known to all sections of the population, irrespective of age and sex. There are many respectable inhabitants of Hatkhola and Kumartoli who were under obligations to him, and yet his murderer is not traced. We know that before he was done to death he himself and Sir Frederick Halliday had received two anonymous letters threatening him with death. Why was not this matter referred to in the Courts? The Crown witnesses in this case were all habitual cocaine-eaters and thieves with previous convictions. Can Sir Frederick Halliday return a truthful answer to the query as to why no respectable man was available as a witness? Is it true that many such respectable people volunteered to give evidence, but that their evidence was not taken? There were many respectable people in the tram car in which Inspector Nripendra was travelling. Why were not some of them traced out? Why were not the respectable shop-keepers on the two sides of the street called and questioned? Why was not the Circle Inspector—that able and veteran officer—Babu Bijayendralal Mitter, entrusted with the inquiry into this case? Rai Brajendranath Chatterji Bahadur is a retired police officer who knows Hatkhola and Kumartoli well; why was he not consulted? Why was not his co-operation enlisted? Can Sir Frederick answer these questions? An English officer, no matter how competent he may be, is utterly unfit for detective and investigation work. For he knows nothing of the language of the people or of their manners and modes of thought. And yet in the present case, Messrs. Lowman and Walker

NAYAK.
April 9th, 1914.

NAYAK.
April 9th, 1914.

interfered a great deal and created serious confusion. So we must say that God, who humiliates the proud, has humbled the vain pride of the police.

We would not have said all this if Lord Carmichael had not sung the song of the policeman's praise in the way he did. We believe that the present-day policeman lacks the cunning and intelligence necessary to run down gangs of political offenders and anarchists. The police cannot make friends with the people. So they are deprived of their co-operation. The public fear the police, distrust them and hate them. Then, again, the terrorists are a set of educated men, so the police find themselves utterly outmatched in point of intelligence in regard to them. Thus it happens that since the terrorist crimes began, the police have not been able to catch hold of a single murderer. Only those have been punished who voluntarily surrendered, or were caught red handed. The police have not been able to trace the other criminals. Is this a proof of their competence? There are murders committed in crowded centres of traffic, in densely populated localities like College Square, Sikdarbagan, etc., and yet the murderers are not traced! Yet we are to acclaim the police! Let Lord Carmichael take steps to control his own subordinates and then he may count on public co-operation.

Any way, we are glad at Nirmal Kanta's release. Mr. Norton, the eminent Barrister, has won the love of all sections of the Bengali population. Everyone wishes him all success. Even the beggar in the street blesses him. We pray that there may be more Englishmen of Mr. Norton's type so that British rule may come to be an ideal system of rule. And we pray for the long life of Messrs. C. R. Das, J. N. Ray, L. Palit, to whose efforts Nirmal Kanta owes his release. As for Hirendra Nath, his intelligence and character are such as to ensure him all success, both in this life and the next.

BANGAVASI,
Apl. 11th, 1914.

60. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th April warmly praises

"Nirmal Kanta's discharge." Mr. Norton for the legal acumen and oratorical skill and benevolence of spirit he displayed in defending Nirmal Kanta Ray. He defended a helpless boy at a great personal loss. It is to be hoped that Lord Carmichael will take steps to find out where the weak point of the case for the Crown lay. An explanation is also required as to why rewards were offered to those who had arrested the accused before the guilt of the latter had been proved in court.

MOHAMMADI,
Apl. 10th, 1914.

61. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April has the following:—

"Grievances and complaints":
Grievances of Muhammadans.

The Government have not so far granted to the Moslem community the educational privilege which are theirs by right. There have been schemes and schemes, but as yet nothing practical has been done for the educational advancement of Musalmans. There should be a vigorous agitation over the question, and the Government should be given clearly to understand that we do not stand before them any more as beggars asking for alms, but as subjects of a great sovereign appealing to him for justice and asking for rights and privileges which they can claim as their own. And if their prayers are not listened to, discontent and agitation will be the result. It is a great pity that neither the Government nor even the Moslem community pays to secondary education the care and attention that it ought to receive. There are 500 High English Schools in Bengal now, but of them only five are conducted by Musalmans. The number of Musalman Minor Schools should be increased, and the Government should be more liberal than it is now in giving aid to such schools. We know of many Minor Schools which had to be abolished for want of Government help. Next, as regards the employment of Musalmans under Government, they are often told that they will be taken in the service when they become fit for it. But it often happens that while deserving Musalmans are kept out, the Hindu head Babus of many departments fill their offices with worthless Hindus. It is well-known to us all that the number of undeserving Musalmans in Government service is much smaller than that of undeserving Hindus. The answer which the Government recently gave to the question asked by Maulvi A. K. Fazlul Huq shows that the number of Musalmans in the different offices of the Bengal Government is steadily decreasing. Indeed, the just claims of the Moslem community are being trampled under foot everywhere. Then as regards separate representation, it has now become practically impossible for Musalmans to get into District or Local Boards. As the Hindu

members of these Boards seldom hesitate to harass Musalmans by demolishing Musjids, desecrating graveyards, forbidding the establishment of meat-shops, etc., and as Moslem interests are neglected in many an other way, we must say that there should be separate representation for Musalmans on these Boards. And lastly, the Land Acquisition Act should be amended without delay. The Government should be made to understand that a Musjid or any part of it can never be sold. Our leaders must explain all this to the Government and ask it to maintain its usual attitude of non-interference with the people's religions. Scarcely had people ceased to talk about the Cownpore Mosque than quite a number of mosques were demolished in Calcutta. This sort of mischief must stop for it will not be possible for Musalmans to submit to it in silence any more.

62. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April strongly condemns the existence of anarchism in India which is doing immense harm to the country. The paper heartily supports the remarks made in this connection by His Excellency the Governor and says that every educated Indian should follow His Excellency's advice. The journal is glad that the poison has not so far infected the Musalman community.

MOHAMMADI,
April 10th, 1914.

63. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 10th April writes:—

"Scandals relating to a shrine." Our readers are already aware how Mohunt Kumudban came into possession of the Sitakund Gadi by unfair means and how he is wasting *debat* property in litigation undertaken to enable him to continue in possession of the Gadi. Mr. Justice Imam and Mr. Justice Chapman some time ago passed peremptory orders upon the Sitakund Endowment Committee to prevent further waste of *debat* property. Now what are the antecedents of this Kumudban? Mr. Jack, the youthful Judge, in a fit of *subbardust* seated him on the Mohunt's Gadi without considering his fitness for the office or his claims to it. There was a suit pending before him instituted by Kumudban against Satindraban for possession of the Gadi. The Judge's "Scheme committee" was not allowed to conduct the case against Kumudban, as the lawful champions of Satindraban's rights. Instead, Mr. Jack decreed the case *ex parte* in favour of Kumudban, and insisted on the committee making over to him forthwith all the property and papers belonging to the shrine without waiting to see what the result of an appeal by Satindraban to the High Court might be. Now Kumudban had already appropriated to his own use the income of the shrine—by means of a false affidavit he had got an illegal order from Mr. Justice Stephen and Mr. Justice Holmwood relieving the committee of all control over the income of the property. We say illegal, because up till then Kumudban had been no party to any suit against the committee, so when passing the order before-mentioned, the Judges did not hear what the committee had to say on its behalf. Anyway, as a result of this order, Kumudban got possession of the whole income of the shrine which last year is said to have amounted to Rs. 10,000, and there is no statement forthcoming as to the manner in which that money has been spent. Now the "Scheme committee" mentioned above had authority to demand accounts from the Mohunt and settle the scale of expenditure, and generally to control the income and properties of the shrine under Act XX of 1863, the Mohunt being liable to expulsion unless he obeyed its directions. In spite of these clearly-expressed directions, Kumudban has been consistently defying the authority of the committee and treating it with contumacy. He has admitted that in the course of a single day he executed 16 leases of valuable shrine property without the obligatory previous reference to the Committee. Included in this property is a fine house and attached tanks named Puratan Ashtan close to the Sitakund Bazar. Past Mohunts often refused to lease it out even for heavy nazars amounting to Rs. 3,000 or more, because it was held to be the part of the shrine itself.

HITAVADI,
April, 10th, 1914.

Against the distinctly stated orders of the committee and of the Judge, Kumudban has spent Rs. 3,000 out of the sum of Rs. 5,160 obtained on the Life Insurance policy of Jatindraban.

Below are given some additional details of the manner in which Kumudban is wasting the property in utter defiance of his lawful obligations to the Committee:—

The Adinath shrine yielded last year an income of Rs. 3,009. The upkeep of the temple there cannot cost more than Rs. 600 a year. And yet yet there is a debt of Rs. 1,000, stated to have been incurred last year on account of this shrine. The manager appointed by Kumudban, Harakumar (a man with a dozen aliases) is known to have suits pending against him for debts to the amount of Rs. 3,000 in all.

(2) Various valuable lands belonging to the shrine have been let out on nominal rents, in return for heavy nazars appropriated by Kumudban.

3 There was a silver cap belonging to the God Swayambhunath, which Kumudban alleged, had been stolen by the Secretary to the Committee. But later one of Kumudban's own servants was caught by the police trying, apparently with Kumudban's guilty knowledge, to take away the cap elsewhere for sale.

In giving the account from the *Jyoti* the *Hitavadi* appeals to the Endowment Committee to be firm and active in preventing any further waste of the shrine property.

BANGAVASI,
April 11th, 1914.

64. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 11th April is glad that in connection with the late deportations from South Africa the

House of Commons recently adopted a resolution affirming the claim of all British citizens to the enjoyment of the rights of personal liberty guaranteed to them by British law. But unhappily Parliament was not prepared to take action consistently with this resolution when some Indians were deported for their share in the *swadeshi* agitation some years ago. Nay, an apostle of individual liberty like Lord Morley himself forgot his principles at the time. This is proof that the condition of Indians is not equal to that of other British citizens. So much the worse for India.

BASUMATI,
April 11th, 1914.

65. Referring to the meeting recently held by the students of the London Hospital, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 11th April writes:—

The London Hospital meeting.

There are some half-educated white men who think that they are the special favourites of Providence, that they are to have free access to every place in this world, that on one is to interfere with their acts, and that the entire humankind is to labour hard in order to provide them with the good things of the world. The students of the London Hospital belong to this class of white men. The rude remarks they have applied to Asiatic students deserve to be condemned by the civilized world. They have gone even so far as to say that Asiatic students pay undue attentions to hospital nurses and often ruin many innocent girls. But we know that many innocent girls put their foreign sweet-hearts to trouble after deceiving them by their wiles. There is a good description of these innocent girls in Max O'Rell's well-known book entitled *John Bull*. If, again, some students be really guilty of showing a lack of self-restraint, it is by no means just to blame the entire class. Leaving out of account the instance of indigo-planters, tea-planters, railway-guards and other uneducated Europeans in India, highly-placed Englishmen, honoured alike in India and England, have at times committed acts which are quite heinous. But would this justify one to find fault with Europeans as a class? We know that at one time the illegal connections of English officials with Burmese women became rather embarrassing to the Government. As for the allegation that Englishmen object to being treated by black doctors, we are aware that Drs. Khetra Nath Dutt, Sarat Kumar Mullick, Gopal Chandra Ghosh and others had each an extensive practice in London; and this proves the falsity of the allegation. In fact, they became well-known for their efficiency as doctors and they received a large number of presents from their English patients, many of whom were women. The Indian doctors of Lucknow recently held a meeting to protest against the resolutions passed by the students of the London Hospital. At this meeting the Chairman, Dr. Burman, who holds Degrees of the Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities and has worked for two years in the London Hospital, said that far from being averse to being treated by black doctors, white patients rather prefer it, as black doctors treat them more carefully and tenderly than the white ones. Dr. Burman also said

that English women do not object to the attendance of black doctors even during child-birth. The real fact is, says Dr. Burman, that the students of the London Hospital have passed these resolutions at the instigation of other persons. And they are the Englishmen who want to get employments in the Indian Medical Service and lord it over the sons of the soil, and who while filling their pockets with India's money, consider them as belonging to an inferior order of beings whose very touch is pollution. These good folk are green with jealousy at the increase of Indians in the Indian Medical Service. Some English hospitals have already shut their doors to Indian students, and if the London Hospital follows suit, Indian medical students will find it difficult to enter into the Indian Medical Service. And if things come to that pass it will be an act of injustice to hold the Indian Medical Service examination in England.

66. Referring to the recent meeting of the students of the London Hospital, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 4th April writes:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
April 4th, 1914.

Colour-prejudice in England.

So at last colour-prejudice has made its appearance in England. The allegations which have been made against Indian students at the meeting are as serious as they are malicious, and they ought to be refuted. We should, however, think that it is better not to send Indian youths to England at all.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th April 1914.

the English system is not subject to the same criticisms. The real test, says the London Hospital, is the question of the quality of the medical service, and who is to be responsible for it. The hospital is not a business, and it is not to be run on business principles. It is a service, and it is to be run on service principles. The hospital is not a charity, and it is not to be run on charity principles. It is a service, and it is to be run on service principles. The hospital is not a charity, and it is not to be run on charity principles. It is a service, and it is to be run on service principles.

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THE LONDON HOSPITAL

By J. J. J.

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REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 18th April 1914.

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THE 18 OF 1914

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT (PART II)

INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending 24th April 1914

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**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st July 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee "	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot "	Ditto	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45 years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire "	Ditto	Do.	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror "	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,300
6	"Indian Nation "	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World "	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman "	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet "	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph "	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,200
11	"Herald "	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen	200
12	"East "	Do.	Weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	200
13	"Calcutta Spectator "	Calcutta	Do.	Lalit Mohan	500

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

290. The *Herald* says there will be few people in Bengal who will not find themselves in complete agreement with the following portion of Mr. Surendra Nath Ray's Budget speech:—"Under the heading of Courts of Law we find in the revised estimate a provision of Rs. 4,02,000 in the place of Rs. 2,78,000, and we are told that the revised estimate includes provision for fees to Counsel in the Barisal conspiracy case. We cannot and ought not to demur to any expenditure incurred by Government in political trials. The Government is quite justified in incurring all legitimate expenses or such expenses as it considers legitimate in the trial of political cases. But when we find a sum of Rs. 4,02,000 put down in the revised estimate in the place of Rs. 3,05,000 and we are told that the revised estimate includes provision for fees to Counsel in the Damodar diara case, that the Budget includes large provision for fees to Counsel with reference to past actuals, we are forced to raise our voice against such lavish—nay, extravagant expenditure."

HERALD,
9th April 1914.

291. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the result of the Chitpur murder case has naturally placed the Government of Bengal and the presiding Judge in a rather embarrassing position. As soon as the capture of the alleged murderer was announced, a special Government Resolution was issued, in which His Excellency expressed his "admiration of the pluck shown by certain townspeople and police officers in effecting the arrest." An open-air parade of the police was next held on the Maidan for distributing handsome rewards to the captors of the supposed assassin, and the Governor and other high dignitaries were persuaded to attend it. In this way the Government was made to identify itself thoroughly with the case. Of course the Government did it in good faith, relying on the reports of its subordinates, but the trial shows that the latter did not serve their masters as faithfully as they should have done. Again, it seems to have been a mistake to engage Mr. S. P. Sinha as prosecution Counsel and thus waste a large amount of public money. It is, indeed, inexplicable why Mr. B. C. Mitra, who conducted the case to the satisfaction of all, was brushed aside, and Mr. Sinha put over his head. The manner in which Mr. Sinha performed his work has caused deep pain and disappointment in the public mind. Apparently he forgot that, as advocate for the prosecution, his position was that of a quasi-Judge, and he should not have done one act or uttered one word which had the remotest chance of prejudicing the Judge or the jury against the accused. As regards Mr. Justice Stephen, he honestly believed in the guilt of the accused. He made this abundantly clear by his summing up. He asked the jury to convict the prisoner of murder; but, the paper submits, both Judge and jury should always go by the evidence before them, and not by their private beliefs and disbeliefs. And what was the nature of the evidence produced by the prosecution? Not only were the principal police witnesses ex-convicts but they hopelessly contradicted themselves. When Mr. Justice Stephen found that nine gentlemen, judges of facts, three of whom were Englishmen, did not see their way to view the matter in the light he did, his Lordship might have made over the trial to another learned colleague of his, especially as he had made up his mind. He did not, however, choose to adopt this course, for reasons not known to the public. His procedure in regard to the second trial is still more inexplicable. If, on the first occasion, five out of nine jurors had refused to convict the accused on the minor charges, on the second occasion, seven out of nine returned a verdict of not guilty in these respects. Yet the learned Judge refused to accept the verdict of this big majority. Under the law he might have discharged the accused, even though he did not agree with the seven jurors. But he discharged the jury, and not the accused, who was sent back to the jail with the prospect of standing his third trial. But for the *nolle prosequi* entered by the Government, he would have been subjected to all the terrors of yet another trial. To analyse the situation in detail. The accused was

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acquitted of the charge of murder unanimously. As regards the minor charges, he was tried twice by 18 jurymen. Of these, twelve were Indians and six Europeans. If, during the first trial, one Indian had gone against the accused, on the second occasion, one European gave verdict in his favour. It then comes to this. Out of the eighteen jurors who tried the prisoner, only six found him guilty on the minor charges, of whom only one was European. The prisoner was thus acquitted of the minor charges not only by the vast majority, but, with one exception, by all his own Indian peers. Any man in Europe or America would have been acquitted under such circumstances; for no Judge would possibly meddle with the verdict of twelve good men and true, even if six did not agree with them. In India, however, the presiding Judge possesses the power of rejecting the verdict of a jury unless it is unanimous, and Mr. Justice Stephen availed himself of this privilege. Of course he was within his legal rights to do so, but there is no doubt that he did not carry the general public with him in this respect. His last act, namely, to discharge and not to acquit the accused, in spite of the appeal of the defence Counsel, is also not in consonance with general opinion. One redeeming feature of this sensational drama is the noble part played by Mr. Norton. Every Englishman ought to be proud of him. Not only has he made himself famous by his two magnificent speeches, but he has also enhanced the reputation of Englishmen in the eyes of the people of this country by his unique sacrifices. That has been the only pleasant aspect of this extraordinary case, which should have been nipped in the bud. The result of the trial has vindicated the glorious character of the jury system. "What a tragedy of horror would have been enacted if Nirmal Kanta Ray had been wrongly convicted of murder! In that case an innocent man would have been sent to the gallows, and the real culprits let loose upon society undetected. Possibly we would have been presented with such a ghastly spectacle if the accused had been tried by a single Judge without the help of a jury. Those who honestly believed that Nirmal Kanta murdered the Inspector should go on their knees and thank God that innocent blood has not been spilled. At the same time, every effort should be made to discover the real assassins and mete out to them the severest punishment the law allows for their dastardly acts."

BENGALER,
10th April 1914.

292. The *Bengaler* observes that the *Statesman* writes a characteristic article on the recent Chitpur murder case. The explanation given by the Advocate-General in entering a *nolle prosequi*, says the *Statesman*, "is equivalent to an admission that Government realizes that in cases of a certain kind trial by jury is not an effective method of administering justice." Then it says that an Indian dislikes harsh measures—the inference being that ordinarily an Indian juror would be opposed to bringing in a verdict which would involve heavy punishment. This was the old argument used against the jury system by the official press—the *Statesman* in those days was not included in that category when the jury notification was issued. The argument urged by the *Statesman* would be inapplicable in the case of Nirmal Kanta Ray—for there is the Special Tribunal of the High Court which might have been formed to try this case, and public opinion would not have raised the slightest objection. Indeed in the Barisal conspiracy case there was a strong feeling in the public mind in favour of the trial of that case by the Special Tribunal. The *Statesman* wants special methods to be adopted for the trial of the anarchists. The paper is as anxious as the *Statesman* could be—"for it is we and our people who are the victims of these anarchical crimes—to rid the country of anarchy and its countless evils. But we are opposed to all relaxation of the ordinary methods of procedure and the canons of evidence." As in ordinary crimes, so in those having an anarchical flavour, the strictest proof of guilt must be insisted on. Let the punishment be as severe as may be consistent with ordinary considerations of humanity and justice, but let us have proper and adequate evidence, subjected to the usual tests, to show that the man is an anarchist before he is punished.

MUSALMAN,
10th April 1914.

293. The *Mussalman* observes that it was very wise on the part of the Government to have entered a *nolle prosequi*. Supposing a new trial had been held and the jury in the proportion of 6 to 3 had found the accused guilty, Mr. Justice Stephen

would then have surely accepted the verdict and convicted the accused. But, truly speaking, could that be called justice, for in such a case 15 special jurors would have found not guilty and 12 of them guilty, and yet the man was to be convicted and sentenced! It is high time the law was changed, for it means that unless and until a judge gets the majority of the jurors to accept his view he can discharge the jury and try the accused as many times as there is a divided verdict, though the majority may be in favour of the accused. Further, Mr. Justice Stephen, the paper regrets to say, failed to meet Mr. Norton's able argument that where a European had the right given by law to be tried by a majority of his countrymen, yet, he was ashamed to say, an Indian had no such right and, therefore, it was not proper for the prosecuting counsel to challenge 8 Indian jurors peremptorily. The journal has no hesitation in saying that no counsel for the prosecution, even though instructed to do so, should exercise such a right. It is different for the defence counsel, for, as Mr. Norton said, that an Indian juror is more capable of understanding the custom and in weighing evidence of his own countrymen than a European juror, and this view is supported by an able Lord of the Privy Council. The right of peremptory challenges should be abolished, but not till an Indian has the same right given by law to be tried by a majority of his own countrymen as a European has.

294. Now that the alleged murderer of Inspector Nripendra Chandra

The Chitpur murder case.

Ghosh has been discharged after two elaborate and protracted trials, the *Indian Empire* observes that

the question naturally occurs what is to become of the large rewards paid to policemen and outsiders whose antecedents, as exposed during the trial, do not bear scrutiny. Heavy purses were presented to them out of public funds for their courage in capturing an alleged murderer armed with a revolver. These would have been fully deserved if the man they captured were found to have done the deed. As it is, the public believe that the men acted illegally in arresting an innocent man, and it remains to be seen whether Nirmal and his friends would prosecute them for wrongful arrest and damages. Whatever it is, by no stretch of the imagination can they deserve the large rewards conferred on them. "Are they to be made to disgorge them? Is it possible they are still intact and have not been spent on women and intoxicants? If the sums are not forthcoming, who is to pay the piper, that is, who is to make good the unnecessary and unjustifiable expenditure?"

295. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks if the result of the Chitpur Road murder case has placed the authorities in a humiliating and disagreeable position, who is to blame

Ibid.

for it? According to the two organs of the Calcutta Police, the *Englishman* and the *Stateeman*, it is the system of jury trial that is at the root of the mischief. Blinded by passion and prejudice they are incapable of seeing that this is raising an absolutely false issue. The jury, in both the trials, was a mixed one, and empannelled after the rights of challenging had been exercised. In the main charge, that of murder, the jurors were unanimous in finding the accused, Nirmal Kanta Ray, not guilty. Fancy the nature of the evidence the prosecution put forward to establish his guilt. First, witness after witness came forward to swear that they had identified him as the murderer of the Inspector, though a perfect stranger to them, running for his very life, in a misty night, through mazy lanes and bye-lanes, his face being entirely concealed from his pursuers. Secondly, the bullets with which the Inspector was shot dead did not fit into the revolver which, it was alleged, was snatched from the accused. The nine good men and true, who composed the jury, had no help but to treat such evidence at its true worth, and give a unanimous verdict of not guilty. In the second trial, seven out of nine jurors acquitted the accused of the minor charges of abetment and culpable homicide. The remaining two found him guilty. It is insinuated that the majority, being Indians, were partial to the prisoner. This is an argument which cuts both ways; for, the two jurors who were for conviction were Europeans, and it may be insinuated, with equal force, that they too were prejudiced against him. Such an argument, therefore, does not help either the advocates of prosecution or those of defence. It should be, however, noted here that among the

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PATRIKA,
16th April 1914.

majority there was at least one European, and he held a responsible post under Government. Surely he had no motive to be with the Indians, forsaking the two Englishmen. As for the Indian jurors they had no reason to be biased in favour of the accused, for the Police Inspector was a popular officer, and his assassination had caused sincere sorrow and indignation among the Indian community. Now take into consideration the class of witnesses produced before the second jury. Not only were the majority of them ex-convicts and *gundas*, but they contradicted each other hopelessly. The policeman, Gaffur, said he and Ganga, an ex-convict, were utter strangers; but, Ganga not only said that they knew each other, but that Gaffur was his guide, friend and philosopher. An alleged Brahmin, named Jogendra Bhattacharji, was produced apparently to show that the prosecution had got at least one respectable eye-witness to the occurrence. But, under cross-examination, he turned out to be "an M. A. of the Presidency Jail, past-master in the art of stealing," who had done at least ten years. Perhaps the most astounding statement was that of Mano Datta. He said, and several witnesses corroborated him, that he had caught hold of the prisoner from the front; and though the latter had a loaded revolver in his hand with three loaded cartridges in its chamber, he did not mercifully fire at him and escape! Now what could the jury do but to acquit the prisoner when it has to go by the evidence, and when such queer evidence was put before it? The real issue has thus nothing to do with the so-called failure of the jury, but the police methods employed in connection with these cases. This is extremely difficult, if not impossible, having regard to the terrible suddenness with which such crimes are perpetrated, the intrinsically dangerous character of the armed assassin, as well as the crowded and obstructed maze of lanes and bye-lanes through which a chase has to be made. But what ought to be prevented is that if they fail to detect the real culprit, they should, on no account, be allowed to substitute a wrong man for him, and then produce ex-convicts, *gundas*, and perjured witnesses to get their victim hanged. Because the guilty desperado has escaped, that is no reason why an innocent man should be made to atone for his sin. If there is any moral pointed by the case against Nirmal Kanta, it is this risk of the innocent man to suffer such vicarious persecution and punishment, and not the success or failure of jury trial in India. That is a reform which is urgently needed for the safety of the society and the good name of those who ought to protect the life, liberty and the property of the King's subject. And the *Indian Daily News*' article, "Some reflections on the recent trial," suggests an excellent remedy. It is to appoint a Director of Public Prosecutions at once, thoroughly independent and highly qualified, without whose advice no important police case should be instituted. By such an arrangement not only will real justice be secured, but police terrorism and the waste of huge public money be prevented. If Mr. B. C. Mitter, the Standing Counsel, had had an opportunity of going through the police papers before the so-called culprit was hauled up for his trial, the Government would not have been put in the embarrassing and unpleasant position in which it finds itself now.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th April 1914.

296. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that the result of the Budge-

The Budge-Budge riot case.

Budge riot case, ending in the acquittal of Mr. Sim, the Mill Engineer, by the District Judge of Alipur, is not without its significant lessons. It will be remembered that three months ago a dispute arose over a right to a way running through a piece of land alongside the Budge-Budge Jute Mill. The result was a fight between some of the mill coolies, alleged to have been instigated by Mr. Sim and the police. The Joint Magistrate of Alipur, before whom Mr. Sim and nine coolies of the mill had been hauled up for trial, convicted them all under section 147, Indian Penal Code, but while sentencing Mr. Sim to fine only, awarded the others a sentence of rigorous imprisonment. As regards the poor coolies who were, as held by the Joint Magistrate, mere tools in the hands of Mr. Sim, they are of course to continue to suffer imprisonment all the same, though the term has been reduced and conviction altered to one under section 353, Indian Penal Code. It may be remarked, *en passant*, that even this slight improvement of their lot would have been impossible had they not been in such excellent company.

(a)—Education.

297. The *Mussalman* remarks that the abolition of the post of Assistant Inspector of Schools for Muhammadan Education in the Presidency as well as in the Burdwan

Muhammadan education.

Division was a great wrong done to the community. It seems that the Government of Bengal subsequently understood its mistake, and the Hon'ble Nawab Syed Shams-ul-Huda assured the community at a meeting of the Legislative Council that the posts would be restored. The paper is glad that in this case the promise has been kept and that two Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan education, one for the Presidency and the other for the Burdwan Division, have been appointed, and thus the wrong has been righted. The two young men appointed are both known to the journal and it hopes they have accepted the posts for the love of the work with which they will be entrusted. Pecuniarily, they might have been gainers in other spheres of life, but it is hoped they have chosen this line more for the purpose of serving their community than for anything else.

MUSSELMAN,
10th April 1914.

(h)—General.

298. "The real cure lies in public opinion"—says His Excellency the

Governor with reference to anarchical crimes in Bengal—writes the *Herald*. Indeed it cannot but

Anarchical crime and its cure.

be so. His Excellency is right to hold that public opinion is the real cure of the evil. The general feeling of the community towards these criminals is one of greatest possible abhorrence. For a time public opinion may be powerless to check the crimes, but it can scarcely be doubted that sooner or later it will make itself felt even among the criminals. His Excellency appealed to the leaders to take any and every opportunity to engraft on the minds of India's young men the danger of pursuing such a course; the paper is sure His Excellency's appeal will not fall on deaf ears. The leaders will do what they can, but because their efforts may not be completely successful for a time, let it not be supposed, as it certainly is supposed in certain quarters, that they are in secret sympathy with these criminals.

HERALD,
9th April 1914.

299. The *Herald* remarks that there is a strong feeling, at least on this

The Calcutta Committee of the Conference.

side of the province, that the Conference should devote more attention to organisation than to mere discussion of public affairs. Since the memorable session at Chittagong, a Committee is being appointed every year with its headquarters at Calcutta to carry on the work of the Conference throughout the year. The office-bearers of this Committee have done little during these two years to justify their re-election. With the formation of the Committee at Chittagong it was expected, not unnaturally or unreasonably, that a vigorous attempt would be made to give the lie direct to the accusation that the Conferences and Congresses were no better than so many huge *tamashas*. It was hoped that the Bengal Provincial Conference would henceforth cease to be a mere two days' show and become an object lesson to all India. It was hoped that the Committee would strengthen the various district associations where they existed at present, and start others where they did not exist, and thus help to make the political life of Bengal a living reality. But can the august office-bearers of the Conference say with the slightest justification that they have made even so much as a single attempt to achieve this end? To be sure, the unanimous verdict of the whole of Bengal will be that they have not. It was again hoped that some attempt would be made to give the discussions in the Conference a practical turn and make them really useful to the student of politics in Bengal. It was the clear duty of the Calcutta Committee to invite the opinion of the leaders as well as the populace on this point and discuss what might be done to bring about this desirable change. The truth is that as soon as the office-bearers were elected and they achieved the advertisement they desired, they went to sleep over the matter and forgot everything about it. The Committee appointed at Chittagong published a report of its work. The report was not worth the paper on which it was written for any of its intrinsic merit; still such publications are desirable. It seems, however, that even this the

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present Committee has not had the time to do this year. The utility of publishing a report lies in this, that it gives the public an opportunity to judge the worth of the Committee and to consider the advisability of re-electing the same office bearers. It need hardly be added that in order to be useful in this way the report should be submitted before the country some time before the commencement of the next Conference. It appears that the only work the Committee has done during the year is the framing of a number of draft resolutions for the coming Conference. The paper hears that opinions have also been invited on them from a number of distinguished gentlemen. Why could not the Committee circulate them more largely or publish them in newspapers? The draft resolutions have nothing to lose and everything to gain by publication and discussion in the press; why then this secrecy?

MUSALMAN,
10th April 1914.

300. In its previous articles on the subject, the *Mussalman* has shown the serious situation created by the desecration of some graveyards and demolition of parts of a mosque as well as by the apprehended desecration of other mosques and graveyards, affected by the proposed extension of the Kidderpur Docks. The paper is glad that two Muhammadan members, viz., the Hon'ble Maulvi Mazharul Anwar Chaudhuri and the Hon'ble Maulvi Fazlul Haq referred to the question in their respective budget speeches in the Bengal Council. Maulvi Mazharul Anwar suggested to Government to "take steps to have the Land Acquisition Act amended with a view to exempt these sacred places and buildings from acquisition." He considered the amendment necessary inasmuch as numerous troubles arise in the country in connection with the desecration of temples, mosques and graveyards and other sacred places. Maulvi Fazlul Haq made special reference to the Lashkarpur Mosque, five domes of which have been dismantled. It is time that the Government of Bengal should shake off its lethargy and do something immediately to appease Moslem feeling.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
14th April 1914.

301. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks, that all things considered, the Bihar Provincial Conference, that has just terminated its sittings at Bankipore, must be congratulated. Both the Presidential speeches as well as the proceedings were pitched in a loftier key than usual. The Chairman of the Reception Committee was a Muhammadan, while the President of the Conference itself was a Hindu. While each, in his respective address, pleaded the interests of his own community, both the addresses were couched in a patriotic spirit of fair dealing and give-and-take that was distinctly cheering. At this rate, one may expect to arrive at a stage when the Muhammadans will decline their special electorates and privileges with thanks and both the communities merge their differentiated interests in a common cause. The President, Hon'ble Babu Braja Kishor Prasad, while expressing an optimistic view about the future relationship between the Biharis and domiciled Bengalis of the province, regretted that the efforts of the former to placate the Uriyas have been so far unavailing. The Uriyas, however, cannot be much to blame. Both in the constitution of the new province, as in the matters of its University and the High Court, they have been placed at a distinct disadvantage. The resolution pleading for the adequate representation of the Bengali community in the Convocation of the new University as well as Mr. Mazharul Haq's speech pleading for neglected Hindu interests are other welcome features of the Conference and quite in tune with the conciliatory and patriotic attitude pervading the President's speech and the proceedings of the Conference.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th April 1914.

302. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in commenting on the Hon'ble Mr. B. Chakrabarti's speech in the Bengal Provincial Conference, observes that the *Statesman* pays the following compliment to the author of it:—"His (Mr. Chakrabarti's) presidential speech is distinguished by the absence of that rhetorical regarnishing of the twice-cooked cabbage which is so frequent in Conference oratory. He has dealt with real issues in a moderate and reasonable spirit, and it can scarcely be doubted that his remarks will receive widespread attention." The encomium comes from an unexpected quarter, and it is, therefore, all the more valuable. There is no doubt that the speech is an eminently practical

one, and full of wisdom and good sense. Although a lengthy one, it will be read with thrilling interest from the beginning to the end in consequence of the charming way in which most of the subjects have been dealt with. What has added to the value of the speech is the absence of all whining, "moderation," and which characterises the utterances of many public men both in the Councils and on the platform. His tone is manly and dignified; he is sincere, plain-spoken and has called a spade a spade without being offensive. Mr. Chakrabarti very pertinently observes that it is no good discussing the question whether the British are here for their own good or for the Indians. "The fact remains that they are here and they propose to be here." The next fact is that, "there is no assimilation of the Britisher with the people of India and never will be." It is not to be expected that the English will ever mingle with the Indian races and form one united nation. They are only birds of passage; they have always been and still are an alien race, in a strange land, and will turn their backs upon it as soon as they have made their pile. They are constantly busy with protecting and developing their own interests; they have neither the time nor the inclination to look after the interests of other people. Mr. Chakrabarti has given prominence to another matter which is now dawning on the minds of the educated classes. It is that Indian economic and social progress demands first consideration, and that "political agitation has only a secondary importance." Politics should, therefore, consist mainly "in drawing attention to certain fundamental defects of the existing system of Government, the removal of which we feel to be essential for our material well-being and the internal development of the country." In short, "in the essential solution of our problems, self-help must play the leading part" to quote Mr. Chakrabarti.

303. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* remarks that Mr. Chakrabarti's presidential address at the Comilla meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference is just now the talk all over Bengal. It has created a deep impression on the public mind, not only on account of the admirable way in which he has dealt with various important questions, but also because of the outspoken manner in which he has told certain disagreeable truths without mincing matters. The paper does not blame the rulers if they declare every now and then that the people entrusted to their care are very well off; for they are but human and cannot admit the shortcomings of their administration without confessing their own incapacity. But if public men want to be regarded as the true exponents of the views and sentiments of the people, they must not repeat the optimistic official cry, but put before the governing authorities the true situation, even at the risk of incurring their displeasure, if necessary. Mr. Chakrabarti has followed this rule, and he has thereby served not only the interests of his countrymen but also those of the British Empire in India. If the ruling caste needs candid friends anywhere to criticise their doings it is in this country, for, here they are aliens and not in touch with those over whom they rule. The responsible rulers, unless they have lost their British instincts completely, ought to thank, and not be offended with Mr. Chakrabarti for describing in his Comilla speech the condition of Bengal in its true colour. Such fairness and generosity can, however, be scarcely expected from most of the organs of Anglo-Indian opinion. The *Statesman* begins with the statement that Mr. Chakrabarti "has dealt with real issues in a moderate and reasonable spirit, and it can scarcely be doubted that his remarks will receive widespread attention." But, it ends by asserting that Mr. Chakrabarti has indulged in a medley of nonsense throughout his speech. Referring to his remark that the Legislative Councils are in the nature of a sort of "ineffectual debating society for the expression of pious opinions" and "almost every non-official suggestion is met with an emphatic, if courteously expressed, negative", the *Statesman* observes that the Government is always right in treating non-official resolutions or amendments with contempt, and if it is obliged to adopt such a course it is because "the proposals put forward (by non-official members) are not desirable or feasible, and it must be said that this is the opinion which, a study of the proceedings forces upon the observer." "Of course they are not 'desirable or feasible' according to the *Statesman*, but what is the opinion of the people whose spokesmen the non-official members are? The whole question is in a nutshell.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
16th April 1914.

Like the ruling authorities, the people are also an important factor in the country. If their voice in the administration through their representatives is ignored, the inevitable result must be political unrest. No wise Government should invite or foster it. If Mr. Chakrabarti and other non-official members are treated with scant courtesy, it is because of their ignorance; while Mr. Gokhale receives another kind of treatment and has attained "a large measure of success" as he knows how to handle his subjects! What "large measures of success" has been achieved by Mr. Gokhale with his better knowledge of the subjects dealt with by him? As a matter of fact, they are all in the same boat,—Messrs. Gokhale, Chakrabarti, Banarji and Co.,—whether they work out a convincing or an unconvincing case. Mr. Gokhale and the whole lot of non official members vehemently protested that the Press Act of 1910 should be repealed after three years. But this and other important amendments in connection with that measure received the same contemptuous treatment as the scores of amendments relating to the Medical Registration Bill in the Bengal Council, though the non-official members showed a far greater mastery over their subjects than their official colleagues, and though sense, justice, reason and logic were wholly on their side. The paper now refers to the way the *Englishman* looks upon the speech of Mr. Chakrabarti. "In many ways," says its contemporary, "the Presidential address delivered by Mr. Chakrabarti at the Bengal Provincial Congress is the most remarkable speech ever made at a Congress meetings. It defines with greater accuracy than has yet been done the essential aims and attitude of the Congress. There is no mincing of words, no hypocritical appeals to the benevolence of Government, and no futile nonsense about the glorious comradeship of East and West." Having made these preliminary remarks, the *Hare Street* paper next hurls its thunderbolt at the head of the President of the Conference. Mr. Chakrabarti suggests that one of the ways to crush these terrorists is to set against them a number of young men who did such great work during the floods in Burdwan, after having properly armed and organised these young men.

BENGALUR,
11th April 1914.

304. Mr. Emerson is now the Magistrate-Collector of Comilla, observes the *Bengalee*. Mr. Emerson was Magistrate of Barisal, and it was he who broke up the Conference held there in 1906. He was appointed Magistrate of Comilla on the eve of the Conference, and the paper would like to know the reason why? Further, a body of Pathan troops was stationed at Comilla and they were to have left early in April. They are kept on till the 20th and the Bengal Provincial Conference was held on the 11th and 12th April. Were they kept on for the sake of the Conference? Government officers were prohibited from visiting the Conference, and even as regards the Social Conference, Mr. Emerson was of opinion that it was undesirable that they should attend it, as it was an *annexé* of the Conference. The paper believes its information is well-founded, and it is amazed at the attitude of Mr. Emerson, and wants to know if the Government approved of it? Mr. Emerson had no right to prevent Government officers from visiting the Conference; because under a circular-order issued in Lord Lansdowne's time, it was clearly laid down that Government officers may attend political meetings as visitors, though they are not to take any part in them. Is it open to a Magistrate-Collector to disregard the circular-order of the Government of India and substitute his own will or discretion in its place? The whole attitude of Government has changed in regard to the Congress movement within the last few years, and yet Mr. Emerson is permitted to revive old traditions. Lord Minto opened the Industrial Exhibition held in Calcutta in 1906, although it was a part of the Congress movement. But Mr. Emerson tells Government officers at Comilla that it is unreasonable even to attend the Social Conference. The journal desires to bring these facts to the notice of His Excellency Lord Carmichael.

BENGALUR,
17th April 1914.

30. The *Bengalee* goes on to comment on the attitude of Mr. Emerson, the Magistrate of Comilla, towards the Bengal Provincial Conference. It was not an attitude of benevolent neutrality, but one of scarcely-disguised ill-will. The effect of Mr. Emerson's instructions was to keep out from the Conference Government

servants as visitors, when under Government orders they were fully entitled to be there. Mr. Ray, Assistant Magistrate, was indeed present on the first day, but that was probably with the special permission of the Magistrate; and the Superintendent of Police had to be in attendance to watch the proceedings. Furthermore, the Magistrate had expressed the opinion that it was undesirable for Government servants to attend the Social Conference, as it was an *annexe* of the Conference. This was a clear breach of the spirit and essence of the Government orders. The Provincial Conference of the United Provinces was held at Meerut, during Easter; and the Commissioner of the Division held a special party in honour of the delegates to the Conference and was at home to them. The contrast is painful and will not escape attention in this Province.

306. The Social Conference held at Comilla on the 13th instant, remarks the *Herald*, was far more largely attended than last year. Babu Surendra Nath Banarji presided and made an impressive speech, dwelling on the various questions of the day. Dowry of course was the principal topic of the day. Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra, speaking on the subject, said that three girls—one Brahmin, one Kayastha and one Baidya—had saved their parents from ruin. Some opposition was offered to the resolution on the remarriage of girl widows, but when the house was divided, only five out of at least two thousand people were found to be against the proposal. Only one solitary figure stood against the resolution in support of the sea voyage. While previous conferences fixed the marriageable age of girls at 14, that at Comilla unanimously adopted a resolution on behalf of 16. All these, no doubt, indicate an advance in the popular mind, and show that the time is propitious for the propagation of the social reform propaganda among the people.

HERALD,
16th April 1914.

III.—LEGISLATION.

307. The *Telegraph* remarks that the Bengal Medical Registration Bill has been passed into law; and despite the attempts made by representative members to secure some recognition for private medical schools, none but a single amendment has been accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Stephenson, the Member-in-charge, on behalf of the Government. Of course, this attitude on the part of the Government is no new or unique one. This has been the guiding principle in the conduct of business in Bengal Legislative Councils, whether Provincial or Imperial. If representative members are to have no chance of making themselves listened to and if the popular voice is to have no weight with the rulers, does it not look rather anomalous that representative members should be permitted to sit in the Council Chamber simply to increase the volume of manuscript eloquence and take up time which might be more usefully employed?

TELEGRAPH,
11th April 1914.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

308. The *Mussalman* regrets to say that the Secretaries to the Bengal Presidency Moslem League have not sufficiently advertised the forthcoming annual session to be held at Dacca on the 13th instant and that even some members of the League have not received notice of the meeting. The notices issued have also been too late. It seems that those who hold honorary offices are responsible to nobody for their irregularities and neglect of duty, and if such a state of things be allowed to continue all organizations managed by honorary office-bearers will be absolutely useless. However, the paper hopes the community will try to improve matters, and when office-bearers are elected for the next term, the members of the League will select men who will be active and independent and infuse new blood into the organisation. A meeting of the Council of the League was held a few days ago, at which suggestions were made by the members present as to the subjects which should be discussed at the annual sitting. No resolutions have been drafted and

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circulated among the members. Thus the general body of members are precluded from making any suggestions. Such a procedure is neither conducive to the political education of the community nor does it make the deliberations of an organized body as mature as they ought to be. Methods like this do not foster public life and those who act in this way retard the progress of the community. It is understood resolutions regarding the desecration of mosques and graveyards, affected by the proposed extension of the Kidderpur Docks, the prohibition of *Korbani* (cow-sacrifice) during the *Id-us-z-ha* festival under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, the separation of judicial and executive functions, the due share of Muhammadans in public services and in regard to educational allotments, the sanitation of the province, agricultural improvement, adequate and effective representation of Muhammadans on Municipalities and District and Local Boards, etc., are going to be proposed and discussed at the meeting. It is hoped that in spite of the shortcomings of the present office-bearers in the issue of timely notices, the gathering will be a large one and that members of the League from all parts of the province will attend the session, take part in its deliberations and make it as successful as it can possibly be.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET ;
CALCUTTA,

The 18th April 1914.